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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON, FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Vanishing Herds of Nickels

Co-operation, Compassion

Self-Conscious Incognito?

¶ **Another Nickel**—A respite is in the offing for the long-suffering and much overworked buffalo on the nickel. Ribs cracked from having been so often squeezed, its bellow lost, presumably when five-cent sodas began to cost 15, that old denizen of the plains, and pants pockets, the American bison, may retire from circulation and seek its reward in the particular Happy Hunting Ground to which all good buffalo nickels go. The reason? The United States Treasury announces that a new nickel is about to make its appearance. On one side it will bear the likeness of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States; on the other side Monticello, his home, will be pictured. The law allows new nickel designs to appear at the rate of one each 25 years. A quarter-century period will be up on Feb. 21. Artists are already working on designs for the new Jefferson nickel. • Nickel squeezers might begin figuring how to avoid getting splinters in their fingers from Jeffersonian rafters.

¶ **Relief for China**—With whole cities in China being depopulated; severe winter conditions prevailing; food, clothing and shelter at a premium; China's plight as a result of the Japanese invasion stirs wide compassion. Through the Red Cross organization, at the recommendation of President Roosevelt, America is now asked to make its humanitarian sentiment felt. Already the American Red Cross has made available $181,000 to Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson for distribution through relief agencies to civilians trapped in the battle areas. Now $1,000,000 more is needed for the aid of the distressed Chinese civilians. While America reaches for its checkbook, similar appeals are going to Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. • There may be more significance in this appeal to English-speaking peoples than intended. Nations that can understand compassion are likely to understand co-operation.

¶ **Don't Look Now, But**—Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, en route incognito to Geneva, looks out of his compartment as his train arrives at Warsaw. Annoyance crosses his countenance. He acts quickly, pulls curtains, turns off lights. Outside on the platform are Polish Foreign Office representatives, foreign diplomats, numbers of Americans, grouped for official greeting. Most annoying. He'll not appear. Nor does he. Later, however, he learns that the tribute at the station is in honor of the departing Ambassador and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle Jr., America bound. M. Litvinoff turns on his lights, pulls up his curtain, pulls his incognito out of a corner, unmolested. Thus we learn that M. Litvinoff is bound for the League of Nations, which is about to open in Geneva; and that Ambassador Biddle is on his way home. • Count that day brightened in the career of any journalist when two news stories combine to produce a smile.

¶ **American Bar Militant**—The American Bar Association's Board of Governors, meeting at Savannah, Ga., figuratively pick up night sticks, strap handcuffs to their belts, go out after Public Enemies No. 1 to x. Here's their program: They want laws permitting interstate pursuit of criminals and witnesses, uniform extradition laws, out-of-state supervison of parolees and probationers. The program is designed to give the legal fraternity more "active power" in thwarting organized crime, by sending officers from one state to another; make arrests; quickly bring criminals (and witnesses) to trial. • What they're after is national recognition that a crime is a crime and a criminal a criminal anywhere you find them.

¶ **Bombs in Air**—The Spanish conflict takes on fresh wings this week, as Government planes swoop over Mediterranean waters like angry hornets, after a sea-and-air battle off Cerbere in which a French warship and French anti-aircraft batteries were involved. And while Government air forces attempt to disrupt the Insurgent naval blockade of Barcelona, inland over the Teruel front air squadrons, both Loyalist and Rebel, maneuver for mastery, with 40 government craft strafing General Franco's lines, with a loss of seven Loyalist to one Insurgent airplane downed. • The Spanish conflict, entangled in a complexity of mixed loyalties and non-Spanish interests, grows more futile as it waxes more bitter.

¶ **Hong Kong Defenses**—Stirred by the increasing scope of Japanese operations in China, and not completely assured that militarists of Japan will observe the obvious desire of the general population for Britain's friendship, the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong swarms with military activity. A 24-hour-a-day schedule goes forward, with emergency crews hurrying to complete a $40,000,000 harbor, land and air defense program. • Britain explains that "it's just in case." Seeing what this "case" might hold, even Japanese militarists may decide that friendship pays.

In the Boston Section:

Buckley Seen Making Bid for Governorship.
Hull Trade Pacts Upheld at Radcliffe Foreign Affairs Institute.
Community Fund Launches Big Drive.
Rail and Ship Deadlock Causes Port Freight Embargo.

And News From All New England
In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Lewis Warns New Deal; Green Hints at Peace

Reunion Door Is Not Closed, the A. F. of L. Chief Indicates

C. I. O. Head Bars Wage and Price Cuts, Asks a Building Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—Swinging away from the trend of economic thinking in the Roosevelt Administration, John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, today opened the thirty-fifth annual convention of that union here with a violent denunciation of price and wage cutting as a recession antidote.

He intimated plainly that if the Administration should adopt the lower price and wage formula he would do his utmost to lead organized labor, at least the C. I. O. faction which follows his banner, away from the New Deal into new political folds. And time and again, both in his opening address and in the reports to the convention, the Administration was reminded of the contribution which the Lewis labor forces made to its re-election.

The Lewis counter plan to regain economic prosperity, a plan outlined in the report to the convention of officers of the union, is to open the spigots of Federal spending wide once more in terms of a $5,000,000,000 low-cost housing program which

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MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 25 (AP)—President William Green of the American Federation of Labor indicates that he still has hope for a truce with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

He let it be known that it was far from being a foregone conclusion that the A. F. of L. Executive Council, which opened its mid-winter meeting here yesterday, would oust the C. I. O. unions.

"The Council is not meeting in a belligerent frame of mind," Mr. Green remarked in connection with the possibility that the United Mine Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and other groups whose charters are suspended might be expelled outright and their fields opened for organization by A. F. of L. units.

"The Council is conscious of the state of mind of the masses of workers throughout the nation," Mr. Green said in an interview. "They want a united movement. In my opinion, the Council will proceed judiciously and carefully in dealing with the situation between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O."

Referring to the recent New York speech of David Dubinsky, president of the C. I. O.'s International Ladies

(Continued on Page 18, Column 2)

Reed Confirmed as Justice By Unanimous Senate Vote

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Senate today unanimously confirmed the nomination of Stanley F. Reed to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court succeeding Associate Justice George Sutherland who retired Jan. 18.

Mr. Justice Reed now may take his seat on the high court when it meets next Monday.

Mr. Justice Reed was the second Supreme Court justice to be appointed by President Roosevelt. Associate Justice Hugo L. Black of Alabama was named last summer to succeed Mr. Justice Willis van Devanter.

A Senate Judiciary Subcommittee approved Mr. Reed's nomination after a brief hearing last week, and the full Judiciary Committee added its unanimous approval yesterday.

Mr. Reed began practice of law in Kentucky in 1910. He was brought to the Federal service as counsel for the Federal Farm Board by former President Hoover in 1929.

From 1932 to 1935, he served as general counsel for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and director of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. Reed's nomination was called up for action by Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, the Majority Leader. A roll-call vote was not taken, but unanimous approval was given when Vice-President Garner put the nomination before the Senate and no objection was raised to confirmation.

Data on Reed's career Page 2

Intimate Message From Washington

President, Usually Alert, Seems to Have Put His Foot in It on the Holding Company Issue

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Jan. 25

For five years now, President Roosevelt has followed the hazardous practice of answering verbally and extemporaneously most of the questions hurled at him twice a week by a hundred or so newspaper men and women. His answers to the significant share of these questions are published in the newspapers, not within direct quotation marks, but as "the President said that . . ."

It is no wonder that his hasty and ambiguous remarks about holding companies the other day should have led to great misunderstanding. The wonder is that more of the remarks, observations, and explanations given by the President in these five years have not been misunderstood and distorted unknowingly or otherwise by the reporters who hastened to put them on the wires and the front pages.

One of the modern miracles of Democracy is that the Chief Executive of this Republic should submit to a questioning that has become increasingly like a cross-examination, and should escape with so few mishaps. Though we use the word cross-examination, of course the reporters are not able to press their points too assiduously. They are under the disadvantage of self-consciousness, and a certain etiquette, while the President has the handicaps of not knowing what is coming next, and having to meet the ingenious products of many fertile minds.

Actually, his ability to cope with—sometimes to turn aside—these fast-flying questions constitutes one of the greatest games of skill now observable on the American political scene.

But the holding-company episode reflected little credit on the President and there is a basis for criticizing the press, too. The whole affair commanded front page headlines for two or three days, so perhaps it is worth a careful analysis.

What the President Said

On Friday, Jan. 14, the President volunteered comments on a power memorandum left with him by Wendell L. Willkie. He came to a discussion of holding companies (Mr. Willkie had urged repeal of the "death sentence" clause, which dooms such companies except in the first degree) and, according to notes taken by a member of this bureau, the President used the words "eliminate holding companies entirely." He was immediately asked if he meant this literally, the questioner specifically recalling the present exemptions under the "death sentence" clause. The President than said, still according to our notes:

"Why have any holding companies at all?"

Somebody asked if "that extends to other lines of industry?" And Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Yes, now take country banks . . ." And he went on to discuss the absorption of country banks by centralized institutions. That was substantially all the President said about holding companies at that conference.

The Monitor's White House reporter hurried back to the office, to write a story for that day's paper. He pondered over his notes. What did the President mean? Had he really meant to advocate abolition of all holding companies, both in public utilities and all other lines of industry? The reporter concluded that the President could not have meant literally what his words seemed to convey.

He decided, first, that the main discussion was about utility holding companies, that this conditioned the whole talk, and that here the provisions of the "death sentence" clause were established Government policy. He felt, second, that the specific reference to banks meant that the President believed in selecting certain types of holding companies for elimination in other industries, and had not meant to include every holding company. The reporter wrote his story accordingly.

But other reporters, reading their notes, said: "Well, he said it, didn't he?" They were perfectly justified, on the strength of the plain English words uttered by the President, to write the stories they did, generally beginning:

"President Roosevelt today advocated the elimination of all holding companies. . . ."

The President Recants

On the following Tuesday, the President somewhat moderated what he had said, and on last Friday he explained that his earlier talk had been set entirely in a framework of public utility discussion, and that "obviously" it did not extend to such "holding companies" as the Pennsylvania Railroad or what is technically known as "branch banking" when he really meant bank-stock holding companies.

He attributed confusion to "some of our Wall Street writer friends. . . ." And in another context he said business men "had been confused by what they have heard and read." Next morning, some newspapers carried headlines that: "President blames confusion to press" and "chides newspaper men for misconceptions." These interpretations, while possible to draw from what Mr. Roosevelt said, were not expressive of the temper and real meaning of his words, viewed judicially.

Obviously, the President has himself to blame, and nobody else, for the flurry caused by his holding company remarks. The press was carrying out its familiar role of trying to simplify and point-up what an official says, or what happens. There is little room for nuances in narrow head-lines. Mr. Roosevelt, like many of his predecessors, is at last finding the newspapers annoying. He seeks to draw a line between the sheep and goats: between good papers and bad papers. It won't work. To one question about holding companies, he answered: "It depends what paper you write for. . . ." The Press Association Bureau chief who had asked the question replied with a laugh: "I write for a good many." That was the best possible answer to the President, though it was little observed. For much of the press, in its news columns, seeks simply to record, and misunderstandings are due not to malice but human frailty on both sides.

For purposes of grammar in this article, the writer has been forced to put quotation marks around some of the President's remarks, which is forbidden by press conference rules. He hopes the authorities will not mind, since he could have conveyed exactly the same thing by awkward and lengthy grammatical subterfuges, and only uses the direct form so as to be fairer to everybody.—E. D. C.

Glass Plan to End Bank Holding Concerns: Financial Page.

N.Y. Studies Sales Tax To Meet Relief

State-Wide Levy of 2 P. C. Likely Would Be Put on Consumers

Foods Exempted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 25—Adoption of a state-wide 2 per cent sales tax, applying to personal services, but excluding food, is under consideration by the Legislature here as a means to finance relief costs in New York State and incidentally to end the commercial disadvantage attached to New York City as a result of its emergency sales levy for welfare purposes.

Proposed by the Joint Legislative Committee on State Fiscal Policies, the state-wide sales tax would be aimed at placing the New York relief load on a pay-as-you-go basis, as has been the case in New York City since a 2 per cent levy was enacted in 1934. Outside the five metropolitan counties, relief costs have been met to an important extent through borrowing.

The committee's plan to equalize the burden of the sales tax and place relief financing on a sounder basis contemplates also the centralization of collection facilities, with the State turning over to local communities a fixed percentage of tax revenues, to be spent under local administration according to individual need for aid.

Other States Set Example

Should the Empire State adopt such a sales tax, the Legislature would be following a procession of at least half the states, including California, Michigan, Ohio and Illinois, which have found it advisable to increase their revenues that way. While sales tax laws in most cases were enacted only for a limited period, the ease of collection and burden of necessitous spending was seen to indicate that many states would continue the system as a permanent part of the taxation scheme.

The sales tax also has been extended to many cities, among which, in addition to New York City, are New Orleans and St. Louis. Municipalities as such have no inherent power of taxation, which is a sovereign right belonging to the state. In cases of emergency and for a limited period, however, delegation of special taxing powers sometimes is made, and it was by this process that the New York Legislature gave New York City authority to collect an emergency tax.

When it was adopted in 1934, the sales levy succeeded in meeting pressing needs arising from unemployment. It has continued in effect, even though total employment registered substantial increases, because of inability of the municipal administration to finance adequately its welfare problem without the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Portrait of King Engraved on Rice

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Three-minute rice grains on which have been engraved portraits of the late King George V, of Queen Mary and of the Taj Mahal monument in India, are among curios to be seen in an Indian exhibition now open in Aldwych, London.

These examples of Oriental craftsmanship have been contributed by an Indian resident of Madras, according to a report for the past year issued by India's Trade Commissioner in London:

The report is in the main a technical one covering statistics of Indian exports and imports. It names raw cotton, shellac, hides and skins among Indian exports in which increases in business occurred last year.

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Back to Democracy the Pendulum Swings

Tallinn, Capital of Estonia, an Old City With New Ways
The "Clay Gate" That Has Watched the Change From Democracy to Dictatorship and Back Again

Associated Press: K. Akel
Konstantin Päts
Acting President and Premier of Estonia

Estonia Turns From Dictator To Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Convincing proof that the way back from dictatorship to democracy is not so hard as has often been alleged was afforded by Estonia on Jan. 1 when a new Constitution, the third since 1920, came into force abolishing the Fascist Constitution, which was adopted four years ago.

After apparently being firmly wedded to democracy from the time of its foundation in 1918, the Estonian Republic in 1933 suddenly went Fascist, did away with the original 1920 Constitution and adopted a new one by which an elected President was to have almost completely dictatorial powers including the right of legislating and imposing taxation by decree.

This new Constitution came into force on Jan. 24, 1934, and in accordance with its provisions, the Acting President, Mr. Konstantin Päts, was charged with the duty of arranging for the election of a Leader-President, Mr. Päts, however, had other ideas. Convinced that Fascism was out of place in Estonia, he declared martial law throughout the country and then with the help of Gen. Johan Laidoner, the Commander-in-Chief, "liquidated" the Fascist ex-servicemen's party known as Vaps, under whose auspices the move away from democracy had been engineered.

New Constitution

Soon afterwards, he announced that it was impossible to put the new Constitution into force in its entirety and that he intended to call a new Assembly to draw up a new Constitution. This body duly met in February, 1937—a little more than a year after an attempted coup d'état by the Vaps leaders had been frustrated. It completed its labors in August, 1937, and on Jan. 1, Estonia amid general rejoicings, once more became a democracy.

In extenuation of Estonia's temporary lapse, it must be admitted that the first democratic Constitution, adopted in the heydey of idealistic liberalism which followed the country's liberation from Russian rule, had not functioned too well. Com-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Huge Planes of Future Seen Soaring in Sub-Stratosphere

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—Mankind's conquest of the sub-stratosphere in larger and ever larger airplanes, flying like gigantic projectiles across continent and ocean, was pictured by engineers attending the sixth annual meeting of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences, on at Columbia University today. Two hundred Institute members are attending the conference, which closes Thursday.

Motors of increasing size, mounted in larger equipment, would enable the future airplane to fly long distances at from 20,000 to 30,000 feet elevation and carry heavy loads, it was said. At the same time, more reliable motors are reducing the necessity of installing numerous engines in each airplane, according to engineers.

The heavier airplanes must be launched from the ground in some manner, and Dr. J. C. Hunsaker, Director of the Department of Mechanical Engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, suggested the aid of a tow-line or catapult. With such assistance, he held, a fully loaded ship would have less difficulty in leaving the landing field.

Just a Winch

"It seems simple to imagine a field with no equipment except a powerful sub-surface winch at the center," Dr. Hunsaker said. "There would be radial runways 1500 feet long, one of which, corresponding to the direction of the wind, would be selected for the take-off.

"The airplane, equipped with a stable, three-wheeled landing gear, would be towed by a cable from the winch.

"The pilot would operate his engines in the normal manner. And the take-off would be normal in every way except that the winch would give the assistance necessary to accelerate. As the airplane passed over the winch house, the towing cable would unhook automatically."

Unless some such aid as Dr. Hunsaker pictured is provided for landing fields, the size of airplanes may be restricted by limitations on the size of terminal facilities, according to Kendall Perkins of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation.

Dr. Hunsaker told members of the Institute that while non-stop commercial flights across the Atlantic Ocean today seemed to be the exclusive privilege of lighter-than-air craft, the airplane eventually would reach a standard of performance permitting such traffic.

From Arthur Nutt, a Wright Aeronautical Corporation engineer, the Institute learned that power plants for airplanes were so reliable there was no sound reason for a trend toward multi-motored equipment. Two engines would serve as well as four under present conditions, he said.

Bi-motored airplanes could be improved by installing engines so that one propeller turned clockwise and the other counterclockwise, H. M. McCoy of Dayton, Ohio, indicated. Tests showed that such a mounting resulted not only in greater speed and stability but also permitted airplanes a higher maximum ceiling, he declared.

United States Aviation Progresses From Chaos To Co-Ordinated System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Out of chaos into co-ordination goes the air industry of America, under plans drafted in a four-day session here of the First National Aeronautic Planning Conference.

For the first time in the history of American aviation, high officials of the National Aeronautical Association, the Bureau of Air Commerce, the Army and the Navy Air Corps, and air transportation lines, along with exponents of gliding and soaring, the autogiro, lighter-than-air craft and seaplanes, sat together in harmony, planning a program for their future.

All manner of problems, ranging from national defense to youth flight training—down to the last trivial detail—were discussed. Men like Maj. James Doolittle, Maj. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, Commander C. E. Rosendahl, Maj. Alexander de Seversky, and Glenn Martin were present to give the weight of their

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Hull Demands Soviet Yield Right to Visit Jailed Woman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—The State Department insisted upon its right to have one of its officials visit in a Russian prison "Mrs. Ruth Norma Robinson," one of the two principals in the celebrated Robinson-Rubens international mystery story.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has instructed the American charge in Moscow, Loy Henderson, to dispatch a formal note to the Russian Foreign Minister Maxim Litvinoff, stating the United States cannot accept the Russian interpretation of arrangements between the two countries under which permission to visit "Mrs. Robinson" in prison has been denied.

"Mr. Henderson has been instructed to add that the Government of the United States continues to expect that an officer of our embassy at Moscow be permitted, without delay, to interview the person whom the Soviet authorities refer to as 'Mrs. Robinson,'" the State Department announcement said:

Mr. Hull explained to the press that the reason the Department wishes to interview Mrs. Rubens is to obtain from her all possible facts so the American Government may be in a position to determine its duties in her particular case.

The State Department is satisfied the woman involved is an American citizen and it is therefore insisting on its right to have her interviewed in prison. Her husband, whose citizenship is not known, is not involved in the diplomatic controversy.

Busy Today, Sir? Ask the President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—Today was receiving day at the White House. First, to see the President, came Mrs. Malcolm Douglas, National President of the American Legion Auxiliary, to present him with a dozen handsome service plates, decorated with prints of great American naval heroes and sea scenes.

Second came Judge Joseph R. Jackson of the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, to give the President an old naval print called "Sovereign of the Seas."

Third came Senator Joseph F. Guffey and Gov. George H. Earle of Pennsylvania, to deposit their state's anthracite mines on the President's big desk and ask for some of Uncle Sam's money to help buy them. The Tennessee Valley private utility empire is also parked around the White House grounds somewhere, waiting for purchase. Gov. Gordon Browning of Tennessee is coming in, later this week, to see about it.

Interview Request Refused in Moscow

MOSCOW, Jan. 25 (AP)—American circles virtually abandoned hope Soviet officials would grant United States Embassy representatives an interview with Mrs. Ruth Marie Rubens before she had been tried for espionage.

An embassy request to interview the woman, identified as an American citizen, in Lubianka Prison, was refused Saturday.

Officials replied no one could talk with her until a police investigation into suspicions of spying had been completed. Mrs. Rubens was arrested Dec. 10.

Wisconsin Bar Opens Issue On Anti-Trust Act

Resents Federal Move to Use Criminal Suits as Club in Civil Cases

Jackson Is Target

U. S. Move to Oust Judge Who Blocked Such Action Forces Breach

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—The 40-year problem of enforcing anti-trust laws was dumped squarely today before the House Judiciary Committee under circumstances so dramatic that they brought ringing declarations from rival participants.

On the one side was Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Attorney General in charge of anti-trust law enforcement, recent major spokesman against "monopolies," and prospective appointee to the office of solicitor general. In addition, Mr. Jackson is frequently mentioned as a possible 1940 Democratic presidential aspirant.

Against him today was a delegation from the Wisconsin State Bar Association and Milwaukee County Association, led by Benjamin Poss, a determined pleader. The nominal issue was reprimand or impeachment of Judge Ferdinand E. Geiger at Milwaukee, for throwing out the Government's grand jury proceedings against the "big three" of the nation's automobile industry in a criminal anti-trust case. But before many minutes the whole question of anti-trust law enforcement was before the Committee, with heated discussions under way and lines rapidly dividing on a party basis.

Highlight of the discussion was the unequivocal declaration of Mr. Jackson that anti-trust laws can not be enforced if the Justice Department is not allowed to use criminal suits against presumptive violators as a club in order to force them to make compromise settlements in civil actions, known as "consent decrees."

Attacked by Both Sides

This positive declaration by Mr. Jackson was immediately attacked both by Republican members of the Committee and by members of the Wisconsin Bar Associations.

Rep. Earl C. Michener (R) of Michigan described the process as "amplified third degree." Mr. Poss professed amazement.

"I was never more astounded," he told the Committee in shocked surprise, "to hear a representative of the Government argue that it is entirely proper to use a criminal grand jury for the purpose of settling a civil suit. Nowhere in the law books or in any case is one that holds, as the Attorney General sought to import to the committee, that it is proper to use a grand jury for the coercive purpose of securing a consent decree."

Mr. Jackson, however, held to his position and virtually challenged the committee to render judgment on the procedure, which he asserted has been repeatedly used in times past. The Justice Department has no power of subpoena, he said, and depends upon the institution of a criminal suit to get the documents and files of the companies it is investigating.

Rep. Frank W. Towey (D) of New Jersey asked if the Sherman Anti-trust Act might not be amended to provide for a "discovery proceeding."

Mr. Jackson agreed and said "it would eliminate this sort of thing."

There are indications that it is with such a hope, or similar ulterior purpose, that the Geiger matter has been so conspicuously brought up. Mr. Jackson is making trust-busting speeches this week in Boston and Syracuse, following conference with the President yesterday, and the President has promised a special message to Congress on the subject.

Other Points Raised

Other points raised by Mr. Jackson—

1. Anti-trust cases are slow and "are seldom completed in the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Export Line to Run 10 New U. S. Ships

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the Maritime Commission, announced today the American Export Lines of New York City signed a long-term operating subsidy contract, agreeing to build 10 new cargo ships in the next five years.

The Maritime Commission now has concluded long-term operating subsidy contracts with eight steamship companies, the agreements calling for 30 new vessels by 1942. The contracts also require the companies to develop plans for construction of 23 more ships.

The Commission's projected construction program now totals 87 vessels with a cost unofficially estimated at $200,000,000.

Mr. Kennedy said the American Export Lines, which operates between North Atlantic and Mediterranean ports, will receive an annual subsidy of about $1,200,000, compared with payments of approximately $1,428,000 under its canceled ocean mail contract. The cost of the 10 new ships was estimated at $20,000,000.

Construction of four must be started this year. Work on 14 other vessels on the Commission's program also will be started in 1938.

Reed's Career a Steady March

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—Not always, in American history, has a Supreme Court appointment been greeted with the widespread acclaim which met the naming of Stanley Forman Reed.

Yet Stanley Reed was unknown nationally when he came to Washington in 1929 as counsel to his friend and fellow-Kentuckian, James C. Stone, who was President Hoover's chairman of the old Federal Farm Board—an institution of unlamented memory. And Stanley Reed was little known when, after President Roosevelt's election, he became general counsel for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. And he was only known to the well informed when he became Solicitor General of the United States in March, 1935.

His march up the legal ladder has been steady and persistent: his whole career has pointed toward success without being spectacular. A physician's son in Maysville, Ky., he was educated in Kentucky public schools, at Kentucky Wesleyan University, and at Yale University; at both institutions he took an A. B. degree. After Yale he studied law at both the University of Virginia and Columbia University. Then he took a honeymoon year at the Sorbonne in Paris, from 1909-10—rounding out 12 years in the academic shades. His wife, Winifred Elgin of Maysville, also studied at the Sorbonne, later received the Silver Medal of the City of Paris, and became an officier d'Academie of the French Republic.

Private Practice

Returning to the United States in 1910, Mr. Reed entered private practice in Maysville, specializing in corporation law and became counsel for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad and the Burley Tobacco Growers' Association. It was through the Republican president of this early farm co-operative that Mr. Reed first entered Government service in 1929.

At first, he received from the Government the same $20,000 a year which he will get as a Supreme Court Justice, but the salary was later docked to $10,000 by a depression Congress.

Stanley Reed is a tall, scholarly figure, who looks the part of the corporation lawyer rather than the New Deal advocate. Yet as a pleader of the New Deal's cases before the Supreme Court he has made his reputation. His task was an arduous one, and in these years he is believed to have argued more vitally important cases before the high tribunal than any of his predecessors. He is an untiring worker, rugged and cheerful, and needed all his physical resources in 1935 and 1936, when his responsibilities before the Supreme Court were piling high, and the future looked black.

The appointee's views on the constitutional problem are broad but not radical. On Jan. 25, 1936, he said: "The Constitution is a guide to our progress, not a gaoler to preserve the status quo.

"Today the demand for social welfare and social justice, for the improvement of the status of labor, for protection in the distribution of securities and in the operations of exchanges and holding companies, and the support of railroads and industry, taxes the ingenuity of statesmen, the courts and the bar.

Great Values at Stake

"Great values are at stake. Those who have profited from the opportunities of the present status combat changes with all their might. It is not unnatural that they, as the opponents of legislation in the past, have raised the cry of unconstitutionality. It is to be expected that, in extension of the Federal legislation, they should sincerely envisage the breakdown of constitutional government.

"They stand in distinguished company. Every great extension of Federal legislation and every great decision of the Supreme Court has been followed by similar comment."

Referring to the constitution on another occasion, Mr. Reed said:

"We cannot properly approach constitutional problems in the character either of beneficiaries of existing conditions or as zealots seeking only to bring about reform."

Again he remarked:

"America moves forward, but only under the banner of its constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court. Time will prove that its flexibility makes it as adequate for the problems of today as time has shown it has been adequate to meet the difficulties of the past."

Setting of Limits

Of the theory that limits may be set for the government's service to the people, Mr. Reed said:

"The Constitution sets no such bounds. It is a living, vital institution whose function is to guide and not to curb necessary governmental powers."

At another time Mr. Reed said:

"Experience of the last half-century has driven us to the realization that, after all, we live in a factual world where organized groups, whether for production commerce or propaganda, are too powerful to permit the feeble forces of the individual to survive.

"Regretfully but inevitably we must adjust our lives and our government to modern needs and find, in a Constitution written for a simpler era, guidance for the problems of our present age."

Prominent Figure

Mrs. Reed has been a prominent figure in the Daughters of the American Revolution, and in 1937 was Registrar-General. Her name, unlike any present Supreme Court wife, appears in Who's Who in America apart from her husband's biography. She has had an active career in women's clubs and patriotic organizations. She is a member of the Colonial Dames of America, Barons of Runnymede, Knights of the Garter, Knights of the Bath.

There are two Reed sons: John A. and Stanley F. They join an increasing group of Supreme Court youth. Mr. Justice Black has three young children: Hugo Lafayette, Jr., Sterling Foster, and Martha Josephine. There are two Stone sons: Marshall H. and Lauson H. Mr. Justice Roberts is childless, as is Mr. Justice Butler, while Justices McReynolds and Cardozo are bachelors. The Chief Justice has a son and two daughters, and Mr. Justice Brandeis has two daughters.

Climb Ladder of Fame Together

© Harris & Ewing

United States Solicitor General and Mrs. Stanley F. Reed

Dump Valves for Plane Safety

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 — The type of gasoline explosion which is presumed to have caused the loss of the Samoan Clipper while dumping fuel to lighten load, could not have occurred in a commercial plane carrying passengers under terms of a regulation of the United States Bureau of Air Commerce, it is explained here as an inquiry progresses into the tragic incident near Pago Pago, Samoan Islands.

All gasoline dump valves on commercial planes were ordered sealed by this regulation.

The Samoan Clipper was carrying no passengers, and was therefore allowed to use its dump valve, which was of an old-style variety, releasing the gasoline out of tanks in the wings, not far from the exhaust of the motors.

Loss of the Samoan Clipper is taken by aviation officials here as vindication of the much-criticized order. Officials in the Bureau of Air Commerce became concerned over the possibility of fire resulting from valving fuel several months ago. Aircraft manufacturers had begun equipping planes with dump valves on the assumption that it was a safety factor.

A series of tests were undertaken by the bureau. They were made at different places over a considerable period of time. A non-inflammable fluid was used and motion pictures were taken of the pattern of dispersion of the fluid after leaving the dump outlet. The Oct. 9 order was the result of preliminary tests which showed escaping fuel coming dangerously close at times to the stream from the exhaust pipes.

Tests have not been finished and as yet no final conclusions have been reached. Experiments are now being made with the dump outlet below the fuselage and well to the rear of the plane. In regard to some planes equipped with the dump outlet in this safe position the order sealing the dump valves has been revoked. But it remains in force on all planes having dump outlets in the wings.

The tests have indicated that sparks continue coming out of the exhaust pipes for some time after an engine has been shut off. Thus merely shutting off the engine is not in itself sufficient to make dumping fuel from a wing pipe absolutely safe, although presumably this could be achieved if some device were developed for stopping the motor from revovling after the switch has been cut.

At present passenger-carrying planes are not permitted to use such valves except in a few cases where special permission has been given because of the location of the dump outlet.

Quotes From Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Convert to Arms

Washington, Jan. 25

Representative Sam C. Massingale (D) of Oklahoma: I never have heretofore voted for either an Army or a Navy appropriation bill, but the conditions in the world now are such that I feel somewhat impelled to change my views.

Not Arms Alone

Representattive John T. Bernard (F-L) of Minnesota: It is my intention to vote always and consistently for peace. But through armaments alone peace can never be achieved.

The Embattled House

Representative Matthew A. Dunn (D) of Pennsylvania: All I have heard this afternoon on this floor is battleships, bombing planes, and so forth; in fact, it seems to me that we are now engaged in a battle on the floor of the House. Fortunately, up to now, nobody's nose has been punched. If we keep on talking about battling, someone is liable to get hurt before the day is over.

Defiance

Representative Herbert S. Bigelow (D) of Ohio: This, I think, is the international policy to which we should be adhering: Asia for the Asiatics—let them fight their own wars; Europe for the Europeans—let them fight their wars; and the United States for anybody that can come and take it (applause).

War Mania

Representative Byron B. Harlan (D) of Ohio: No one has ever produced any satisfactory evidence that the possession of weapons or the lack of weapons has ever affected our inclination to go to war when the mania hit us.

Britain and Taxes

Representative Celler (D) of New York: The United States is the only important country in the world which has a capital-gains tax interwoven into the income-tax structure. In England's 95 years of income tax, it has developed an income-tax technique that is probably the best in the world. It has shunned the capital-gains tax.

N. Y. Studies State Sales Tax

(Continued from Page 1)

enormous revenues to which it had become accustomed.

Has Worked Well

General opinion is that the New York City tax has worked exceptionally well. Not only have the necessary funds been raised, but there has been little discernible friction. Retail merchants, although suffering in relation to nearby tax-free areas, are held to have co-operated with the City Government in all respects.

It should not be assumed that retailers favored the levy, however, but when the law was passed, they offered full co-operation.

Much of the strength of the New York City Law is seen to lie in the fact that the levy is placed upon the consumer and not upon the vendor.

This requirement has been incorporated in the State Act, where the tax has been imposed upon the vendor for the right to do business with the optional power of passing it on to the consumer. Cut-throat competition often has followed such a system, it was said, for without the mandate of the law, merchants are tempted to pass the tax along in the form of higher prices.

The New York City tax, on the other hand, is mandatory on the consumer, and vendors are prohibited even from advertising that they will absorb the burden. Tax experts see, in this arrangement, a protection to merchants which makes it impossible for them to present a united price level to the public. They discern also a protection to the city treasury, since the retailer has no incentive to make incorrect returns, as he acts merely as a trustee collector of funds paid by the general public.

Returns are required quarterly and necessary forms are mailed to all registered vendors to minimize detail. Since nearly 150,000 persons have been registered as vendors, the task of handling the tax system is enormous. Much of the work is done in co-operation with precinct police.

In order to show no partiality toward any group, few exemptions other than food were made in the law. Even in the case of food, the city taxes meals costing $1 or more. Charities were exempted.

Total sales tax receipts for 1937 are expected to reach $48,000,000, according to Almerindo Portfolio, City Treasurer. This would compare with receipts of about $45,000,000 in 1936. For 1935, the collection was $43,000,000.

Needs New Validation

As an emergency tax, the New York City levy has been continued from year to year, and authority to collect it will cease on July 1, 1938, unless the Legislature meanwhile extends the bill or enacts legislation covering the entire state as proposed by the Joint Legislative Committee.

The sales tax is only one of the special levies imposed by New York City to support welfare work. The other taxes comprise a levy upon the receipts of utility companies and a tax upon business. From all these sources, an income in the neighborhood of $70,000,000 is realized—an amount which relief agencies have indicated is adequate to meet the more pressing needs.

With respect to the tax upon receipts of public utilities, the city government has been challenged in a court action brought by the New York Rapid Transit Corporation and the Brooklyn & Queens Transit Corporation. Lower court decisions have been favorable to the city, but the case is under review by the United States Supreme Court.

New York Youth To Ask Place It Can Call Its Own

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—Two hundred young people, determined to "act for themselves" are going to petition Mayor La Guardia and the municipal authorities for a building on the Lower East Side to serve as a "youth center."

For several years settlements and social workers have discussed the idea and meetings have been held, but now the young people have decided to take things into their own hands and make their own campaign. A provisional committee has been set up with representatives from nearly 100 social or "cellar" clubs, settlement houses, unions, and other organizations.

These are the groups which are pledged to aid such a center should it be started. The young people want a building from the city, a staff from the WPA, and aid from wherever else it may be obtained. Either by memberships or by direct help from the other agencies in the district it is believed that some funds could be raised, and the facilities of the other agencies will be linked to the center to widen the circle of its influence, enabling it to reach some 30,000 people.

Under the auspices of the Provisional Committee a meeting took place on Sunday at the Grand Street Playhouse, with speakers from the settlement houses, clubs and groups interested in the project. Arthur Schroeder of the WPA Youth Service Division led the meeting.

Education Grows As Women's Choice For Philanthropy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 — Education used to be in fifth place in the gifts made by women to public institutions, but it has advanced to second place in the recent survey of the Alumnae Committee of Seven Colleges.

Reviewing the gifts made to philanthropy by both men and women in six cities, it was found that education has held first place with men during the past seven years. Religion comes first with women but education has now advanced to second place over other welfare interests.

The report shows a decline in the contributions of women to all philanthropies. During 1937, 23 New York women gave $654,000 to education, followed by $396,195 to health and $357,937 to orgenized relief. In Boston, women gave $796,000 to education and put health second with gifts of $183,000. Chicago women, due to a single bequest of $2,000,000, put fine arts first with gifts of $2,027,000, education coming second with $100,000.

The total of contributions to education for 1936 and 1937 was $7,805,657 from 107 women and $82,300,453 from 139 men. In New York City, the $51,000,000 bequest by Charles W. Hayden for an educational foundation and the $10,000,000 gift by Starling W. Childs to Yale widened the disparity between the benefactions of men and women.

Germans Advised On Duty to U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"Germany does not expect German-Americans to fulfill any kind of political duties toward her, but is of the opinion they should be Americans, and nothing but Americans."

Thus did Dr. Georg Gyssling, Germany's Consul General in this city, declare an official attitude in an address to the German-American Winterhelp celebration here recently.

"German citizens in America," he said, "have to consider themselves merely as guests and should behave accordingly. Under no circumstances are they permitted to meddle in political affairs of this country.

"On the other hand, American citizens of German descent are looked upon by the Fatherland as exclusively Americans with undivided loyalty to their adopted country."

Menuhin Takes Career in Hand

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—Yehudi Menuhin has become of age. This is no routine affair, Yehudi has not been able to vote up to now, but he has been a world figure for 11 years. Still a youth, he has behind him a career which would be a full one for almost any man. Accordingly, he is older at 21 than most.

His father and his mother are Moshe and Marutha Menuhin. Two Menuhin girls, Hephzibah and Yalta, are both younger than Yehudi. They are blonde, like their brother; and quiet, though not shy. It is Yehudi who has the reserve. It is as if he were saving himself for something, as doubtless he is.

Yehudi sits with his chin down, looking a little up at his visitor. When he has something to say, he says it.

Being 21 won't change his activities much. Yehudi always has made his own programs; always, too, they have included at least one Bach piece, usually a sonata or a partita for violin alone. He, instead of his father, negotiates with the managers now. He asks for advice and he gets it; but he himself has the last word.

He has not a great deal of time for recreation when on tour, and the tour this winter is strenuous. By the night of Feb. 8, he will have appeared seven times in New York alone, two appearances being sonata recitals with Hephzibah.

Already this young man has a reputation as a purist. He plays none of the masters from an edited edition—musicians call him "Yehudi Urtext Menuhin," "Urtext" being German for original text.

He has a reputation for research as well. For he has enlarged the violin repertory, by popularizing the Mozart "Adelaïde" Concerto, the D Major Paganini Concerto, and the Mozart Concerto No. 3, and by making known the Schumann Concerto.

This is true through sonatas and into lesser things. He has recorded familiar and unfamiliar works; his records now covering 246 "sides," which seems not bad for a youth only 21.

Old-Age Pensions Total 836 in Virginia in '37

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Payment of 836 lump-sum claims was made in Virginia during 1937 to wage earners who reached 65 and to the estates or relatives of those passed on, it was announced by Sidney T. Adair, field manager of the Social Security Board.

Old-age insurance claims paid in the State average $20.96. There were 311 claims certified in December for an average of $23.44. The total amount paid during the year in Virginia was $17,519.32. This compares with 53,237 lump-sum claims paid throughout the United States during 1937 which totaled $1,277,216.28.

Kansas City Chamber Marks Half-Century of Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City, completing 50 years of service to its community, paused at the opening of 1938 to recount its contributions to the progress of the city and the Middle West.

Chartered Dec. 30, 1887, the Commercial Club, predecessor of the Chamber, embarked on a widespread program. The next year it made a trade trip to the City of Mexico, and called a convention to urge upon Congress the opening of the Indian Territory (Oklahoma) to settlement. In 1889 it organized a steamboat line from St. Louis and its successor, the chamber of commerce, has been a consistent booster of waterway transportation, restored three years ago with the opening of a six-foot channel in the Missouri River. Reaching far afield into the Southwest, the club supported the appropriation of $6,200,000 by Congress in 1890 to complete the improvement of the port of Galveston.

Busy through the years in the promotion of the city's trade and industry, the club and later the chamber sponsored also civic, educational and cultural improvements. In 1892, it called for the "building of a public library that would reflect the intelligence of this community," and in 1893 urged a start on a system of parks and boulevards. Three years later Col. Thomas H. Swope gave the city the 1300-acre tract which is now Swope Park.

In 1897, the chamber promoted the building of Convention hall and when the hall burned in 1900, participated in its rebuilding within 90 days to house the Democratic national convention that year. The hall served until 1935, then being supplanted by the city's Municipal Auditorium. The chamber also took the lead in consolidating charity solicitations into one campaign. It has supported bond issues totaling $135,000,000 which since 1920 have given Missouri a modern system of highways.

The chamber observed its fiftieth anniversary at a luncheon Dec. 29, at which the principal guest was Ryerson Ritchie, first secretary of the old Commercial club. Mr. Ritchie left Kansas City after six years of service, and now lives in Whitby, Ontario, Canada. While here for the luncheon, he made his first airplane flight and expressed his pleasure at the city's growth thus revealed to him. In the intervening years, the city's population has increased from 100,000 to 400,000.

The luncheon was attended by three charter members of the old Commercial club. Three others still lived in the city. Many of those present at the anniversary celebration wore the garb of the 1880s, and such old-fashioned items as sweet potatoes baked in their jackets were on the menu.

Cow, Hen Return To Kansas Plains To Bring In Cash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DODGE CITY, Kan.—The cow and hen are coming back into the plans of High Plains farmers.

Five successive years of deficient moisture liquidated the one-crop farmer and made the farmer who runs his land as a factory so financially shaky that he is not a safe risk even for government financing.

Livestock and poultry, as stabilizing influences for High Plains agriculture depend on feed supply, and this has been sorely deficient in drought years except on irrigated farms. However, artificially watered farms number more than 1000 and may be doubled by 1939.

County agents, the state college and long time farmers urge irrigation of enough acres to raise feed for livestock. An operator is willing to spend to irrigate wheat, he is not discouraged by experts, because irrigated wheat in the drought years has averaged 35 to 40 bushels. "But," say the farmers who earn their complete livelihood from the farm, "the only safe plan for the High Plains is to get back to the type of farming that includes cream checks, poultry and livestock marketing."

So general is the support for irrigation that Kansas and the Federal Government have begun a survey of the water table to determine the water resources in the area.

Quezon Asks Taxes On Ability to Pay

MANILA, Jan. 24. (AP)—President Quezon in a message to the Philippine Assembly today proposed sweeping tax reforms to lift the burden from the masses and place it on those "able to pay."

The President, advocating a sharp reduction in the sales tax and an increase in the income tax, warned legislators "to avoid strangling business and jeopardizing the economic future of the Philippines."

"The root of world-wide discontent among the people, which gave birth to Communism in Russia and was at the bottom of every revolution for the last 40 years, has been the utter disregard by the governments of the social purpose of property," he said. "It is time to adopt the policy of avoiding the accumulation of enormous wealth in a few hands and force return of excessive income to the public through the means of government services supported by these taxes."

Minimum Wage Rates Set for Sugar Crop

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has established minimum wage rates to be paid by sugar beet growers to be eligible for benefit payments under the new sugar control act. The rates, applicable after Sept. 1 on the 1937 crop, were approximately 15 per cent above existing rates.

Rosamond Pinchot

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Jan. 25 (AP)—Rosamond Pinchot, who attained stage fame when she was a girl of 17 as the Nun in the Biblical spectacle, "The Miracle," passed on yesterday from carbon monoxide poisoning.

Miss Pinchot was the daughter of Amos Pinchot, and a niece of former Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania. She was the wife of William Gaston, grandson of a former Governor of Massachusetts.

The Gastons separated amiably several years ago, Mrs. Gaston living with her two young sons, William, 9, and James, 6.

Mr. Gaston has been living in Cascade, Colo. He left for New York by plane last night. Gifford Pinchot, her brother, also was en route east from California.

Rosamond Pinchot achieved nationwide fame at the age of 17, when Max Reinhardt, the producer, selected her, an untrained school girl, to play the role of the Nun in his Biblical spectacle. "The Miracle." From then on Miss Pinchot made the stage her career.

How to Feed Five For $1.17 a Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—How to feed a family of five on the Emergency Relief Bureau allowance of $1.17 a day is just one of the things which 991 WPA housewives are being taught in a week's study at the ERB's experimental kitchen here. At the end of the course they are to be sent out as instructors of recipients of old age benefits, dependents, and others on the WPA rolls.

Along with cooking, personal hygiene, cleaning, and laundering, the women are being schooled in how to divide the $1.17 so as to allow 30 cents for breakfast, 25 to 30 cents for luncheon, and 55 to 60 cents for dinner.

One glass of milk for each child appears on an average breakfast menu, with cereal cooked in milk, prunes, bread, and butter. The cost for the family of five is 6 cents a person. For dinner, potato omelet, Spanish rice, apple and cabbage salad, and prune whip come to 11 cents per person, and a luncheon of soup, bread and butter, cookies, and milk comes to 5 cents a person.

Eggs are recommended as extensively as possible because they are now being supplied free by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. Finnan haddie or salmon may be substituted, or a cheap cut of meat used in a stew with vegetables.

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Ontario Power Sale to U. S. Defended by Premier Hepburn

TORONTO, Jan. 25 (CP)—Dominion Government objections to the export of electric power to the United States "are entirely inapplicable," in the opinion of the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission, Premier Hepburn says in a letter to W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Applying on behalf of the commission for a license to export 90,000 kilowatts of surplus power, the Premier said, "There is no risk of American industries and American communities along the border of Ontario becoming dependent upon Canadian power." It is a question, he said, "of whether certain American power demands shall be temporarily supplied from Canada's water power, which otherwise would waste, or from American coal."

The letter declared the application was in addition to the licenses for 45,000 kilowatts and 80,000 kilowatts already issued to the Commission. If the license is granted, it added, the Commission would receive an annual revenue of $1,500,000.

Agreements Revised

Contracts arranged prior to 1934 were voided by the Ontario Legislature in 1935. Revised agreements with the companies concerned recently were put into force. In the new agreement a decrease in the purchase price to be paid by the Commission was arranged.

After listing the full amount of power, 766,000 horsepower, to be delivered to the Commission from Quebec when the peak delivery is reached in 1944 under the new agreements, Mr. Hepburn said:

"There will be, of course, within the next few years a surplus of power over and above that required to supplement the system's resources and supply demands. . . . The reserve of power which the new contracts provide is accordingly required and justified on a business basis.

Under Consideration

"It is, however, the policy of all large electric power systems to resell under contracts which permit its immediate withdrawal power not immediately required for system demands as a means of reducing the cost of reserve.

"With this in mind, the Commission has under consideration at the moment proposals for the sale of between 90,000 and 110,000 horsepower to organizations within the United States under interruptible agreements, estimated to bring an annual revenue of $1,500,000.

"There can be no advantage to the Dominioan Government in refusing to permit the export of an asset which if not immediately used merely wastes and is lost forever. There is no depletion of our national resources involved in the export of power, as occurs annually in the export of tremendous quantities of raw materials. . . .

"There can be no permanent satisfaction in an arrangement which penalizes one Province to the advantage of another. There are 2,000,000 people located in the Niagara system vitally interested in the Quebec settlement. . . . These 2,000,000 citizens will await with interest the intimation as to whether or not they are to be deprived by their Dominion Government of $1,500,000 annually from the sale of power accepted by their Commission and paid for in their bills."

Immersed Flame Devised to Yield Cheap Chemicals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Extraction of sodium sulphate and sodium carbonate in commercial quantities from lakes of eastern and central Washington through the use of a new immersed flame process of heating is predicted here by Dr. Kenneth A. Kobe, Professor of Chemical Engineering at the University of Washington.

Dr. Kobe has perfected the process and he holds this will make possible extraction of minerals and salts from the lakes cheaply.

"By using this process the Pacific Northwest can become independent of Europe and California for sodium sulphate and sodium carbonate, used extensively in the wood-pulp industry," said Dr. Kobe. "Thus not only will a new industry—the extraction of chemicals—be built up, but there is a good possibility that production costs of manufacturing pulp may be considerably lowered because of the near-by source of these chemicals."

Patents are pending on the equipment and process, which, Dr. Kobe says, involves simply the applying of heat by immersing flame in the liquid to be processed. The equipment consists of a heavy nozzle through which all of the elements necessary for flame are conducted. It uses either common illuminating or natural gas, diesel or fuel oil. The fuel is lighted and then the nozzle is placed under water. A stream of air is pumped through a tube leading to the nozzle, where it is mixed with the fuel before the mixture is forced out under pressure. The apparatus looks much like ordinary acetylene welding equipment.

The chemical engineer declares that the direct flame process of dehydrating the salts is 85 per cene efficient, while the accepted process of heating liquids by applying flame or heat to a container is only 30 per cent efficient.

Dr. Kobe names six lakes in the north central portion of the State from which a supply of sodium carbonate and sodium sulphate could be extracted. The sodium sulphate lakes are Sulphate, Hauan and Murray; the sodium carbonate lakes, Crystal, Carbonate and Mitchell. In addition, he holds, there are dozens of other bodies of water all through central and eastern Washington which would be possible sources of supply.

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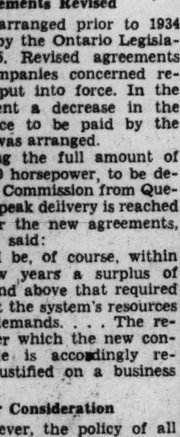

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Dance of the Calipers

L. L. Bender — Camera Study by L. L. Bender

This unusual photograph by Mr. Bender of Lansdowne, Penna., was exhibited in the third Annual Salon of the Miniature Camera Club of Philadelphia, recently in the Ayer Galleries on Washington Square.

Playwright Joins Stanford Faculty Of Speech-Drama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif. Martin Flavin, American playwright, has been added to the new Stanford Division of Speech and Drama Faculty to instruct a course in play writing for the winter quarter, 1938, it was announced here recently.

Mr. Flavin comes to Stanford with an outstanding record as playwright. His first big success on Broadway was "Children of the Moon"; his best known work is "The Criminal Code" which met with success both as a play on Broadway and as a motion picture. "Broken Dishes," "Around the Corner," "Amaca," and "Achilles Had a Heel" are among his other works.

The new course in play writing which "will be highly experimental in nature" will consist of a weekly two hour lecture on play writing and a weekly hour individual conference with Mr. Flavin. The course will be open to specially qualified Stanford students and to non-Stanford students who fulfill the instructor's required qualifications and pay a special tuition fee.

McGeehan Ruling Puts Weapon In Hands of Anti-Tammanyites

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—Tammany Hall's board of strategy has thrown another boomerang, it appeared here today, when the court action with which it further tangled City Council affairs last week to win control of this body produced a ruling by Justice John E. McGeehan of the New York State Supreme Court that plays directly into the hands of the anti-Tammany coalition.

Consequently, as the Council convened for the seventh session of its turbulent career, the Fusion Bloc was prepared to pick up the instrument the Democrats had carefully forged through three weeks of deadlock over organization of the new unit and wield it to Fusion ends.

The ruling handed down late yesterday, ostensibly affirms that the Democrats duly elected Councilman John V. Cashmore Vice-Chairman of the body at a salary of $7500 a year by assembling 13 votes in his behalf at a session when 25 of the 26 members were present. This set aside the contention of Council President Newbold Morris that the majority necessary to elect was 14 votes, on the basis of all the councilmen elected.

Can Also Unseat Him

At the same time, the ruling does not find that Mr. Cashmore was elected for any fixed tenure, thus opening the way for the Fusion coalition on the Council to unseat him at any time.

Since the return of the absent councilman, this bloc also controls 13 votes, and it is obvious that if 13 votes are sufficient to elect Mr. Cashmore, they also are sufficient to unseat him. In the event of a tie vote, Mr. Morris can break it in favor of the coalition forces.

In short, whereas the Democrats have never been able to summon 14 of the 26 votes for their purposes, the coalition also is unable to command this majority save in a tie that would bring Mr. Morris into the picture. But by its own action, the Tammany bloc now has handed the 13-vote prerogative to the opposition, and since the mathematics of the situation cannot be dodged, the coalition majority will be 13 against some lesser number of votes should the Democrats decide to hold out a vote, or votes, to prevent a 13-to-13 tie.

Justice McGeehan's ruling was a defense of the interference of the court in councilmanic procedure, declaring that the judicial aim was to implement "harmony and accord" between the branches of government, each of which, the opinion held, "should receive strength and support from the efficiency and stability of the other two branches.

Opens Way to Critics

"Each branch plays a most important part in giving to the people the finest government on earth," the decision continues. "Friction creates a tender spot, vulnerable to the critics of everything American.

"It may well be that the respondents honestly believe that they have a more qualified man to fill the position in question, but that belief . . . does not carry the right to office. . . .

"If the law does not meet with approval, adequate provision is made to change the law, but, until it is changed, it must be obeyed as enacted if this court is in error in its interpretation of a law, a remedy by appeal is provided for the party aggrieved. . . ."

As the council convened facing its first definite prospect of getting down to business, Corporation Counsel William C. Chanler was preparing to take an immediate appeal to Justice McGeehan's ruling particularly as this concerns the power of the court to interfere in the procedure of the Legislature.

Strike Hits Great White Way

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—The strike wave had struck the Great White Way today as the Theatrical Managers, Agents and Treasurers' Union of the American Federation of Labor called out box-office men in five Shubert theaters. These are the Imperial, Winter Garden, Morosco, Broadhurst and Golden. In last night's emergency the management replaced strikers with office workers.

Spread of the action followed the success of the union in bringing the Theater Guild, Inc., whose current production at the Shubert Theater has been picketed for several weeks because the treasurers were not members of the unit, in line with its demands.

First notice of an intensive unionization drive in the theater management field came a week ago when the union started a campaign among press agents. The teamsters' union, responsible for movement of scenery between theaters, supported the move by refusing to handle any such transfers. And at least one play had to open its engagement in a new playhouse without benefit of either settings or costumes.

Press agents are organized independently as the New York Theatrical Press Agents and the question of representation is before the State Labor Board.

The walk-out of the Shubert box-office contingent came when the management would not sign a basic agreement recognizing the Federation union as the sole bargaining agent, although all the treasurers and managers are union members. Until this recognition is given, the union announced, picketing of theaters would continue and the box-office men remain out.

Fish Laboratory Sought in Alaska

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—Hopeful that development of by-product industries will help Alaska grow, Ketchikan interests are pressing for establishment of a fisheries research laboratory. The territorial legislature early in 1937 appropriated $20,000 for such a laboratory provided that sum were equaled by the Federal Bureau of Fisheries either in cash, equipment or personnel. A commission later selected Ketchikan as the site for such a laboratory.

The fisheries today provides Alaska its greatest industry and its greatest taxation revenue. However, those closest to the industry believe that new methods of preparation, utilization of parts now wasted, and commercial use of many types of fish that are not fished for is possible with proper research.

Chain-Gang Reform Bill Becomes Law in Georgia

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 25 (AP)—Another step in modernization of the State's widely publicized chain-gang camps was taken yesterday when Gov. E. D. Rivers signed one of a series of prison reform bills setting up a Board of Penal Administration.

The act gives the Board authority and supervision over all prisoners and prison activities, heretofore vested in a prison commission. The prison commission, under another bill approved by the Senate and awaiting House action, would be recreated under the name "State Prison and Parole Commission" and given charge of parole and probation.

These two bills contain the main parts of the Administration's prison reform program. Another of eight bills dealing with prison matters, would abolish the term chain-gang. All the measures have been approved by the Senate and sent to the House.

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Rising British Prices Defended

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWANSEA, Wales—An answer to criticisms based on the rising cost of living in Britain has been made by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech to the Chamber of Commerce here.

Sir John pointed out that rising prices have been accompanied by an increase in wages and in employment, and that the "vast structure of social services" has improved the standard of living among wage-earners.

"In the time of depression," he continued, "the gain to those still employed from the rigidity of wage-rates was a very slight set-off to the frightful loss and distress represented by a rise of unemployment in those years from 10 per cent to 22 per cent.

"Now," he added, "unemployment has fallen again very nearly to the level of 1929 and though the cost of living has risen it is still 4 per cent lower than in 1929, while rates of wages are 4 per cent higher."

Calculations of real wages based on the statistics of the cost of living give a very inadequate notion of the real improvement in "the standard of life," Sir John stated.

"For a generation past successive Parliaments have been building up a vast structure of social services by which the means of the wage-earners are supplemented," he said. "They are assisted in regard to education, health, housing, and in the provision made against old age and sickness and unemployment, and through our system of direct taxation a large part of the cost is met from the resources of the well-to-do, including the profits of industrialists and traders.

"In this way," Sir John declared, "it is possible to improve the position of the wage-earners without causing the unemployment that would inevitably supervene if profits were encroached upon unduly by direct increase in wages."

North Mexico to Aid Primary Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—An important conference of federal education inspectors met here recently to consider methods of improving primary education in North Mexico, and in Monterrey and Nuevo Leon in particular. Mexico, so long striving to interest its citizens in educating their children, finds now that the desire for education outstrips the capacities of the states and cities to supply it. A system of "shifts" is considered, in order to see that all children of primary school age begin schooling on time.

New England Pioneers Reach Banks of Ohio

WEST NEWTON, Pa., Jan. 24 (AP)—A band of 38 fur-capped college youths, "pioneers" of 1937-38, from New England, began this week end the task of building boats to float down-river to Marietta, Ohio.

Bar Association Lends Its Power To Battle Crime

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 25 (AP)—The Board of Governors of the American Bar Association has pledged the "active power" of the organization behind a four-point program against organized crime.

Fifteen members of the Board last night adopted recommendations calling for laws to permit interstate pursuit of criminals and witnesses, uniform extradition laws and out-of-state supervision of parolees and probationers.

The program was proposed by the Interstate Commission on Crime of the Council of State Governments.

Secretary Harry S. Knight of Sunbury, Pa., chairman of a sub-committee reporting on the program, declared, "The Bar Association is determined to put its active power behind the move to thwart organized criminals from escaping over state lines and designing parties from spiriting adverse witnesses beyond reach."

He said 16 states have already adopted the Commission's program.

"The law now proposed by the Bar Association to be passed in all states will make it possible to send officers from one state to another, make arrests and quickly bring the criminal to trial and justice," Mr. Knight said. "The same is true of witnesses to a crime in court."

A committee on uniform state laws, meeting in conjunction with the Board of Governors, agreed to reopen the 36-year-old fight for uniformity of marriage and divorce laws and to seek immediately uniform automobile trailer regulations.

Rare Glassware In a Collection Given to Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The valuable collection of early Irish, English and Bohemian glass acquired by the Royal Museum of Archaeology under the direction of Dr. C. T. Currelly has been presented to the Province of Ontario by R. Y. Eaton, who has reimbursed the museum for the cost incurred in collecting this glass in 15 years.

Included in the collection, which numbers about 300 choice examples of the glassmaker's art in the seventeenth, eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, are skillfully designed and engraved drinking vessels, platters, bowls, bottles and candlesticks. A group of Irish fish-bowls and platters made for the Emperor of China was seized by the rebels in 1911, when the Manchu dynasty was overthrown, and later obtained by the museum.

In another group are plates and dishes made for a high Persian official; in another glasses showing the Venetian influence in their spiralled stems used in Scotland at the time of the Jacobean rebellion.

An original tumbler was made with a rounded bottom so that it could not be set down without tumbling.

Cutting Land Into Pay Farms Studied by Polish Ministry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—The question of a more equal distribution of land, and of raising the position of the small farmer and the landless peasant, are seriously occupying the attention of Julius Poniatowski, Minister of Agriculture for Poland.

A land reform bill was passed in 1920, by which landowners possessing more than 180 hectares were legally bound to give up their surplus estates in return for compensation, but this reform in itself proved inadequate.

One of the main tasks of the Ministry of Agriculture has been to prevent the partitioning and repartitioning of holdings among the different members of a family, which resulted in the farms becoming smaller and smaller until they were unable to yield a livelihood for the owners.

Statutes have been passed limiting the right to partition a holding obtained by parcellation and making possible in future a rational regulation of the state of possession, and also preventing speculation in land.

The State finds it necessary to ensure for itself an influence on the change of ownership of land by registration and control, by applying the right of first purchase and by regulation of the right of inheritance and free turnover of land.

A further new law is intended to prevent the partition of land below a standard of area which would assure a living to a small rural family. Under a farmer's will it often happened that the farm was divided between many children. In order that provision may be made for those not inheriting the land long term credit on easy conditions is granted until the farmer has paid off his relatives.

Difficulties have arisen in some cases because the owners of the farms have not been inscribed in the mortgage registers, and there is consequently no legal security. Also it is not easy to provide the necessary grants from the meager budget of the Ministry of Agriculture nor to find means to employ those members of the farmer's family who are "disinherited" through the partition minimum.

They migrate to the town, where they find that the places they might fill as artisans or small traders are occupied by Jews, who till now have been the intermediaries between farmer producer and town consumer. This state of affairs often leads to unfortunate outbreaks of violence and brutality.

Revolving Trade Fund Proposed at Charlotte

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Establishment of a $500,000 revolving fund to assist in industrial development here was urged at the annual meeting of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce industrial division by R. S. Dickson, security dealer. He suggested creating the revolving fund to assist industrial expansion.

Other speakers, leading Charlotte businessmen, criticized the present taxation system as presenting obstacles to industrial advancement and urged modifications; suggested the diversification of industry here, and urged the development of national resources.

Vote in N. Y. Assembly Asks For National Child Labor Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 25—The New York Assembly today adopted a resolution memorializing Congress to pass the Wheeler-Johnson child labor regulation act and sent it to the Senate after more than an hour of debate.

The resolution, sponsored jointly by Assemblyman Abbott Low Moffat (R) and Senator Joseph D. Nunan (D) both of New York City, was approved by a vote of 124 to 17. The dissenters included the American Labor Party delegation of five, eight Democrats and four Republicans. Among the Democrats was Robert F. Wagner, Jr., son of United States Senator Wagner, who is serving his first term in Albany.

Assemblyman Moffat opened the debate for the Wheeler-Johnson bill. He held that it would prevent the transportation in interstate commerce of goods made by child labor. He maintained also that labor organizations and welfare groups, along with regular governmental inspectional service, would provide adequate information regarding where child labor prevailed. Railroads and all public carriers, he said, would be prohibited from carrying child labor products. He termed the proposed law "absolutely constitutional"; and taking the stand that half a loaf was better than none, he urged the American Labor Party delegation to support the measure, despite the laborites' intention of voting only for ratification of the federal child labor amendment.

Assemblyman Daniel R. Fitzpatrick, New York City Democrat, in supporting the memorializing resolution, charged that the child labor amendment would give "a dictatorial power over youth such as exists in Germany, Russia and Italy. The total of child laborers in industry, he declared, was less than 67,000.

Assemblyman Frank Monaco, American Labor Party member from New York City, asserted that "an invisible power" was attacking the amendment. Pressed to define his meaning, he explained that he referred to "the organized church," but he did not mention any denomination. One Assemblyman recalled that "all denominations" were represented in the protest against ratification by the Legislature last year.

Nat M. Minkoff, American Labor Party floor leader, said that he had been authorized to announce "the unalterable opposition of George Meany, President of the State Federation of Labor, and of Allan Haywood, New York Chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, to the resolution; both of whom, he noted, favored ratification of the child labor amendment.

President Asks Red Cross Help For the Chinese

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—The American Red Cross undertook today, at President Roosevelt's suggestion, to raise $1,000,000 for distressed Chinese civilians.

The President told Admiral Cary T. Grayson, Red Cross Chairman, that he was convinced "there is a widespread desire on the part of our citizens in every section of the country to contribute."

"It is necessary that some organization be designated to supervise the collection and distribution of the funds," he added, "and for such a task we naturally turn to the Red Cross."

Admiral Grayson said the money would be expended under the supervision of an American committee appointed by Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson.

During the last six months the American Red Cross made available $181,000 for Mr. Nelson's office to distribute through relief agencies. Of this $100,000 went to aid civilians trapped in Sino-Japanese battle areas, $51,000 for medical supplies, and $30,000 to evacuate stranded Americans.

"While cities of a half million people have been depopulated," said Admiral Grayson. "Food must be provided; the winter is severe, we are told, and clothing and shelter are desperately needed."

Similar appeals went out through the Red Cross organizations of Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

24 College Fellowships Announced by du Pont

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 25 (AP)—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. announced Saturday it would award six post-doctorate and 18 post-graduate fellowships at 18 colleges and universities for the academic year 1938-39 to encourage research in the field of chemistry. The post-doctorate fellowships will be worth $2000 each and the post-graduate fellowships $750 each.

The fellowships will be established at these universities and colleges: Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Illinois, Johns Hopkins, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Michigan, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio State, Pennsylvania State College, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Stanford, Virginia, Wisconsin and Yale.

London Transport Plans £10,000,000 Extensions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The London Transport Board, which controls the buses, tramways, and suburban and underground railways of the British metropolis, is planning to spend £10,000,000 this year on new works and improvements.

The undertakings include extension of the underground railways, completion of new rolling stock, conversion of an additional 60 miles of tram routes to trolley-bus operation, and replacement of the older types of buses by vehicles of modern design.

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Direction of Sidney Banks

Canadian Radio Under Attack For Entry of American Ads

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The static of criticism has crackled in the ears of those directing Canada's nationally-owned radio chain ever since it was formed in 1932. The quality of the programs has been assailed as provincial and in the French-Canadian broadcasts some listeners believed they could hear the echoes of a plot to make all Canada bilingual.

And now the reorganized system, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, has been charged with subsidizing United States advertisers with the taxpayers' money.

The latest blast against W. Gladstone Murray, the general manager who was brought from the British Broadcasting Corporation, followed the announcement that new contracts had been signed with United States companies bringing their commercial programs to a larger portion of the Canadian chain.

From Across the Border

Because the corporation has built two new and powerful stations at a cost of $600,000 during the past year and because the net revenue from a two-dollar license fee levied on each of 1,100,000 set owners was only $1,780,000 last year the directors of the system, in an effort to boost the income of the chain, offered attractive discounts to the United States firms. As a result the penetration of programs from over the border will be greatly increased.

One of the chief purposes of the national system was to provide entertainment and instruction which was Canadian in nature and that purpose is being defeated by the increase of United States programs, critics of the new contracts hold. Protests are also being heard from Canadian advertising agencies, newspapers and magazines which claim that less money will be spent on advertising with firms and publications in the Dominion by United States companies if they are permitted to obtain air time at reduced rates through New York and other United States cities, having the programs piped into Canada. Canadian musicians also see a loss in revenue.

Protests that the new program arrangement will put commercial advertising on the Canadian air waves on Sunday, have also been heard. It has been the policy of the Canadian system to keep that day as free from advertising as possible. The corporation also loses control over what comes through the United States stations into Canada, thus destroying the close regulation of radio fare which it has always exercised.

More Revenue Needed

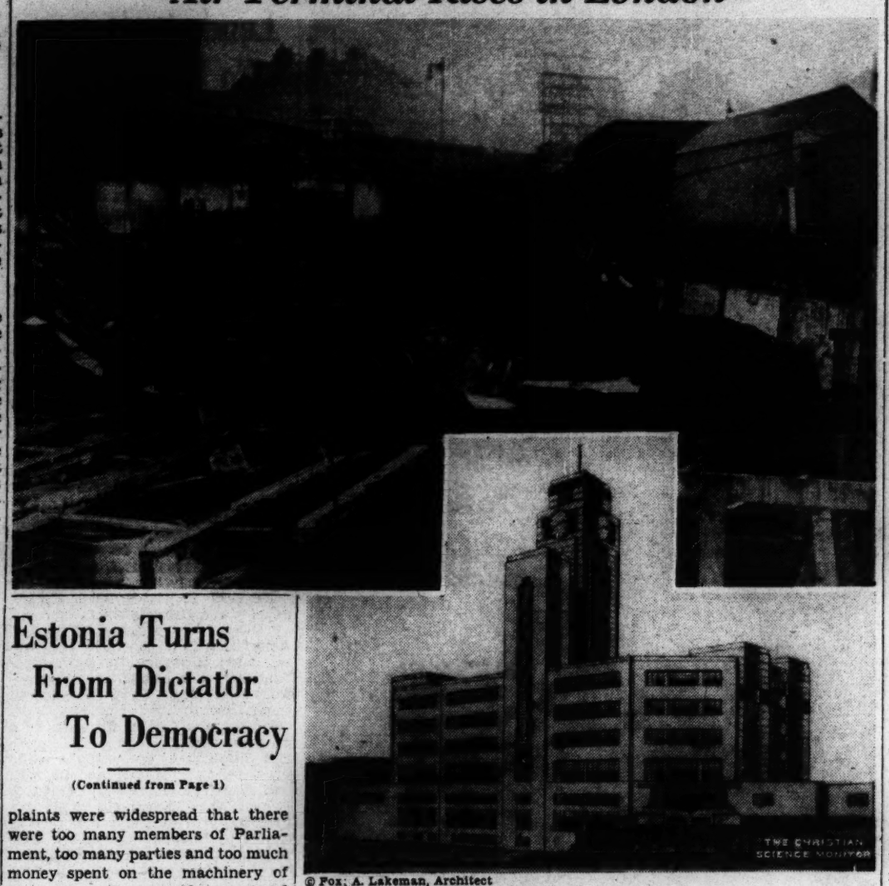
The new move is forced by the need for more revenue which the corporation needs if it is to maintain and build a modern, progressive broadcasting system. Failing the signing of these contracts the chain would be forced to look to the Federal Treasury for assistance or ask for an increase in the license fee which is not so large as that paid by users in other countries where there is a national system. Opposition would undoubtedly meet both of these proposals and the corporation has chosen what seemed to be the middle way in its effort to find increased revenue.

The long-range program, instituted under the Canadian Broadcasting Commission under Hector Charlesworth, has not been abandoned by any means, a C. B. C. official informed The Christian Science Monitor. There will be more United States programs heard this winter, it is true, but they will, through the revenue they produce, make possible advances in the building up of radio features that are purely Canadian.

There is at present a search in progress for Canadian radio talent in all parts of the Dominion. The funds at the disposal of the corporation are limited, but they are at the same time testing young artists and receiving suggestions and plans for Canadian programs which they hope to put on the air.

In the meantime Canada's entertainment center remains in New York and the corporation's listeners must wait for the time when Canadian programs will fill the log books for the radio day.

Air Terminal Rises in London



© Fox; A. Lakeman, Architect

Present Chaos Portends Future Beauty

Upper—Imperial Airways' New Terminal in London as It Appears Today. More Than 30,000 Cubic Feet of Stone, 3,500 Tons of Concrete, and 1,500,000 Bricks Are Being Used in the Construction of What Is Claimed to Be the World's Most Modern Air Terminus. Lower—As the Terminus Will Appear When Completed

Estonia Turns From Dictator To Democracy

(Continued from Page 1)

plaints were widespread that there were too many members of Parliament, too many parties and too much money spent on the machinery of government. It was perhaps natural that Estonians after so many centuries under the rule of Russia, should have been inexperienced in self-government. Hence the temporary success which attended the efforts of the ex-servicemen to persuade the nation to vote away its democratic Constitution in October, 1933.

The 1937 Constitution does away with authoritarian rule by declaring in its first article that "Estonia is a sovereign and independent Republic in which the supreme authority in the State resides in the people." It then goes on to establish that all citizens are equal before the law, that the domicile is inviolable, that liberty of conscience and religious worship is assured, subject only to the interests of national security, morals and the reputation of citizens.

Furthermore the secrecy of postal, telegraphic and telephonic communication is guaranteed, as is also the right of citizens to form cultural, political, professional and industrial associations. There is to be no censorship, and rights of property are safeguarded. Estonia believes it is possible to live next to Russia without adopting a repressive system to prevent the spread of Bolshevik ideas.

Work under the new Estonian Constitution is declared to be "the privilege and duty of every true citizen." Although it is "primarily the duty of the family" to help the indigent, the State will also aid in this task by means of social insurance and public assistance. The family is declared to be the foundation on which the State rests and is placed under the State's special protection. Military service is obligatory on all able-bodied male citizens.

Government of the country is carried on through a President, National Assembly, local autonomous bodies and the referendum. Every citizen irrespective of sex has the right to vote and all elections are by direct and secret ballot. The President holds office for six years, National Assembly members for five. Judges are elected for life and can be removed only by ad hoc legislation except in certain cases, as for instance, continued incapacity to perform their office.

President Chooses Cabinet

The President chooses his Cabinet where he likes—either from members of the National Assembly or from others. They hold office at his pleasure except that if they do not have the confidence of the Lower House of the National Assembly they must either be dismissed or there must be an appeal to the Upper House. As an alternative the President may dissolve the Lower House.

By an arrangement somewhat similar to that in the United States, no law is valid until it has been promulgated by the President who has the right to return any law to the National Assembly for reconsideration at any time within 30 days after it is first submitted to him for signature. A three-fifths majority of the Lower House or an absolute majority of the two Houses sitting together is necessary to pass a law over the President's veto.

The Lower House (or Chamber of Deputies) of the National Assembly consists of 80 members. Ordinary sessions must be held twice a year, beginning on the second Tuesdays of January and October, respectively. The October session is primarily to deal with the budget. Normally the President initiates legislation through his ministers, but any 16 members of the Chamber of Deputies may do so also.

The Upper House, or National Council, is a semi-elected semi-nominated body with a strong corporative element. There are also six ex-officio members: the Commander-in-Chief, the heads of the two largest religious organizations, the principals of two autonomous universities, the President of the National Bank. Among the elected members are three chosen by rural and one by urban councils. Sixteen are elected by autonomous professional organizations as follows: five for agriculture (including fishing); five for industry, craftsmanship, commerce, shipping, and the co-operative movement; three for organized workers, one for urban property-holders; one for liberal professions; one for domestic economy.

'Tribunal of Honor'

Other elected members represent the police, education, national minorities, and public health. Finally there are 10 members nominated by the President.

The National Council sits normally for a period of five years but it can be dismissed at any time by the President and in that case new elections must be held within 45 days.

An unusual feature of the Constitution is a "tribunal of Honor" to deal with "conflicts of honor" between members of the National Assembly. Insofar as the National Assembly is concerned the Tribunal is free to establish its own rules and competence. When an honor dispute involves a non-member, however, the procedure is to be regulated by a special law.

Under the new Constitution, an Estonian citizen becomes eligible to vote when he reaches the age of 22. He may not be elected to the Chamber of Deputies until he is 25 or to the National Council until he is 40. The President must be at least 45.

Three distinct bodies have the right to nominate candidates for President — the "Riigivolikogu" (Chamber of Deputies), the "Riigi-nõukogu" (National Council) and the Assembly of Delegates, a body consisting of 80 members chosen by local organisations for the special purpose of nominating a Presidential candidate.

In the event of all three of these bodies choosing the same candidate he is declared elected automatically; otherwise the electorate makes its choice by direct, equal and secret suffrage. If there is a tie, the eldest candidate is given the preference.

An important part is played under the new Constitution by the State Comptroller, who looks after the budget, and who is in charge of all State enterprises including that of the important shale oil industry. The State Comptroller is chosen by the President from a list of candidates prepared by the National Assembly. He is dismissed either by the President, acting on his own initiative, or on the request of a majority of members of the National Assembly—in other words of the two Houses sitting together.

Constitutional amendments may be proposed by the President, and either of the two houses of the National Assembly. The President has the right to take a referendum on amendments brought forward by the Assembly and conversely on amendments proposed by himself if the Assembly refuses to pass them within three months. If the vote goes against the National Assembly there must immediately be new elections.

The referendum is also available for ordinary legislation at the discretion of the President.

Imperial Airways Builds For Future Traffic Growth

News in Aviation

With completion expected by the end of this year, workmen are rushing construction of Imperial Airway's new terminal in London.

Located beside Victoria Station, the new terminal will be a departure and arrival point for air services from England to Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia, and the United States and Canada when trans-Atlantic air routes are inaugurated.

Fast electric trains will depart from the terminal's special loading platform southbound to Croydon, present air terminus, and to Portsmouth, the flying boat base 75 miles away to the south.

Quarters for Imperial's staff, passenger accommodations and facilities for handling air mail, baggage and freight will facilitate the booking of passengers and the transfer from plane to train, and vice versa. The architect, A. Lakeman, has designed the building on a scale to handle all demands likely to be made on it for several decades, Imperial Airways says.

The building, whose tower will rise 175 feet above the street, is designed as a huge radiator with networks of steam pipes incorporated in the stonework to warm staff and passengers. Sightseers, going to the tower to look over London, will be nearly on a level with the statue of Nelson on the Nelson Column, in Trafalgar Square, which will be seen a short distance away over St. James Park.

Australian Service Change

A shift of the Qantas-Empire Airways, operating the Singapore-Brisbane section of the London-to-Australia air service, from a land to a marine service is expected soon. Empire flying boats carrying 24 passengers and a crew of five will replace the De Havilland 86's now in use. Air bases are being reorganized along the coast from Darwin to Brisbane, Australia, to service these new giant flying boats.

Qantas-Empire, a Queensland company, has completed its first three years of operation covering 2,105,020 miles without a forced landing or injury to passenger or employee. Since the Duke of Gloucester inaugurated the service at Brisbane, in December, 1934, Qantas has carried 4350 passengers between Brisbane and Singapore, Straits Settlements, carried 167 tons of mail and 120 tons of freight and baggage.

More British Plans

Imperial Airways plans important survey flights across the Atlantic this year employing flying boats of an improved type developed from the Empire craft, it is learned.

Refueling from the air is being given attention by a mechanism designed to counter tricky problems involved in transferring large quantities of fuel rapidly from an aerial "tanker," flying "in formation" beside an air liner.

Imperial, in its annual report for the year ending March, 1937, pointed to the opening of its branch lines in West Africa and the extension to Hong Kong as major developments. The West African service operates from Khartoum, Sudan, to Lagos on the coast of Nigeria. From Lagos, the Elders Colonial Airways operates the service to Accra, British West Africa, on the seaboard of the Gold Coast province. The Hong Kong service, which first left the main London-Brisbane route at Penang, Straits Settlements, now leaves Bangkok, Siam, on a more direct course.

12-Year Growth

Comparing its first and twelfth years, Imperial reported it flew 4,560,718 plane miles for the year ending March, 1937, and 4,803,427 ton-miles as compared with 853,000 plane miles and 391,000 ton-miles in 1924. Routes flown increased from 1760 miles to some 27,000 miles.

The British Empire claimed a first in route mileage with a total of 68,240 miles in operation, compared with 61,532 miles in the United States. Totals for other countries were France, 33,798 miles; Germany, 23,494 miles; the Netherlands, 19,397 miles, and Italy, 14,670 miles.

Aerial survey in Great Britain included large-scale mapping of Blackpool and Southend, England, and the photographing of Greater London on scales of 6 and 12 inches to the mile. The area covered up to the date of the report was 120 square miles. In India, large-scale mapping of three towns and 1100 square miles of the Dinajpur district in Bengal was completed.

Flying Brevities

Rulers of the four Malay States of Peark, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang have notified the British Government they are prepared to spend up to 2,500,000 Straits dollars (about $1,500,000) for two squadrons of service airplanes to be stationed in Malaya.

Though Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, has held up the sale of helium to the German Government pending acquisition of the helium-producing wells by the Federal Government, the American Zeppelin Transport Corporation has announced plans to resume airship service between Germany and the United States, in June.

Christmas mails on the British Empire air routes during December, 1937, amounted to just over 99 tons. The great increase from 34 tons registered in 1936 was due, in part, to the postal rate of 1½d on the African route.

China Executes Shantung Chief For His Treason

HANKOW, China, Jan. 25 (AP)—General Han Fu-chu, who failed to prevent the Japanese armies from conquering most of Shantung Province, yesterday was found guilty of treason and shot.

General Han had been Governor and Military Commander of Shantung since 1930. Shortly after he abandoned his capital, Tsinan, to the Japanese invaders last month he was arrested on orders of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

His execution followed almost immediately his conviction by court martial which tried him on charges of high treason and "other crimes of extreme gravity."

He was accused of disobeying orders from his superiors, retreating from Shantung on his own initiative, misappropriating public funds, forcing the sale of opium.

General Han was 48 years old and for ten years had been one of China's outstanding military leaders.

For some years this war lord over Shantung's 30,000,000 people had retained a remarkable degree of independence, leaving the Nanking authorities in doubt as to whether he would support them or the Japanese-promoted autonomy moves. He had organized a revolt against the Nanking Government in 1932. At the end of 1936, however, after the abduction of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek by anti-Japanese extremists, he announced that he had abandoned his independent position and ranked himself as a loyal ally of Nanking.

Nevertheless, General Han retained a good deal of independence, and during the earlier stages of the present Japanese invasion of Northern China, he kept his nation guessing as to his intentions in the struggle. His stand seemed the more mysterious from the fact that for several months Japan refrained from attacking the much-exposed Shantung.

The quick work that Japan made of its invasion of this Province when it started operations last December presumably strengthened previous suspicions as to General Han's understanding with the invaders.

Portugal Seeks Self-Sufficiency In Its Wheat Crop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON—The Government here is planning a campaign to make the Portuguese nation self-supporting in wheat production.

The farmers are to be encouraged to produce more corn so as to avoid sending gold out of the country to pay for wheat imports. The crop of 1936 hardly produced one quarter of what was demanded by public needs and it is not expected that the crop of 1937 will exceed two thirds.

Were it not for the reserves kept from the crops of 1934 and 1935, the quantities imported last year and those to be imported this year would exceed the annual averages of the years 1914 to 1932, which were estimated at 136,000,000 kilograms of wheat (about 150,000 tons).

To induce the farmers to grow more wheat in 1938, the Ministry of Agriculture is to give a subsidy of several million "contos" for the purchase of manure and is to grant a "bonus" on this manure to all farmers who sow wheat on their land. Credit facilities are also to be afforded to farmers for the purchase of seed and manure.

Should there be any surplus production, this will be garnered and carefully kept in pits built for the purpose. The farmers are guaranteed by the Government that, provided the standard is good, the grain will always be paid for according to the tariff, however abundant the production.

In order to educate the small farmer, who is normally conservative and slow to accept new ideas, several technical brigades have been formed and sent throughout the country. As soon as they arrive at a locality they choose a large plot of ground, the so-called "demonstration fields" where the methods for intensive corn culture are explained.

These practical demonstrations are followed by lectures stressing the advantages of a corporative agricultural organization. At the end of each lecture, Portuguese women are urged to aid in forming associations of women farmers to awaken deeper interest in agricultural matters.

Hispanic Crisis Nears Settlement

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Jan. 25 (AP)—Foreign Minister Georges Leger disclosed today a basis had been reached for agreement in the Dominican-Haitian dispute over border clashes last November in which Haiti declared 8000 of her nationals were killed.

Signor Leger said the solution would be submitted by delegates of the two countries to the permanent Inter-American Conciliation Commission in Washington.

Informed quarters in Washington yesterday said the settlement involved payment by the Dominican Republic of $750,000, $350,000 to be paid on conclusion of the agreement and the balance in four annual payments, as indemnity for Haitian victims.

They said the solution also included an understanding regarding the protection of Haitians already established in the Dominican Republic.

$10,000 Given to Japan

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Japanese Patriotic Association of Southern California announced today it would send $10,000 to the War Office in Japan to buy a plane for the Japanese Army.

Japan Puts New Pressure On White Russians in China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TIENTSIN—The White Russians in China, of whom there are five or six thousand in this city and about 20,000 in Shanghai, have been affected in two ways by the Sino-Japanese conflict. Like other foreign residents in China, they have suffered from disruption of trade, industry and communication as a result of hostilities. As homeless exiles, they have been in a worse plight than nationals of other countries, because their women and children could not be "evacuated" in the event of imminent danger.

A second consequence, for the Russians here in Tientsin, has been strong pressure to join an organization known as "The Russian Emigrants' Anti-Communist Committee," headed by E. Pastukhin, a Siberian Cossack who served for a time as a soldier of fortune in the army of the former Shantung warlord, Chang Tsung-chang. This committee has the endorsement of Japanese military authorities and Russians who refuse to join it, and to pay contributions toward its support, are threatened with various reprisals, including refusal of passports.

Russian emigrants who live in China receive passports from Chinese authorities. In Tientsin, the entire Chinese administration is now under Japanese control; and Russians who refused to pay the levies demanded by the Anti-Communist Committee have been given to understand passports will be withheld.

Russians here are passing through the phase which their compatriots in Harbin experienced several years ago: regimentation in organizations which are approved by the Japanese. Ataman Semenoff, who headed a local regime in eastern Siberia which received support from the Japanese Army, is the Japanese favorite in Manchoukuo; and Mr. Pastukhin is apparently his Tientsin representative. The latter edits a newspaper, "Vozrozhdenie Azii" ("The Rebirth of Asia"), which is published in the Japanese concession of Tientsin and is filled with denunciation of the Soviet regime and praise of Japan. Typical of its style is the following excerpt from the issue published on Nov. 7, twentieth anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution:

"Russian People, Remember November seventh as the day of enslavement of the Motherland by the International, of violation of the people's conscience, defilement of its national foundations, faith and life."

Rival Faces Pressure

The rival Russian newspaper in Tientsin, "Nasha Zarya," is being harassed and discriminated against; Russians are warned against giving it advertisements; and its ability to survive is doubtful. There are few Russian émigrés who would disagree with Mr. Pastukhin in his antipathy to Bolshevism. Any tendency to apply to Soviet authorities for permission to return to Russia has been checked by wholesale executions of the last year.

But the Russian who is established, however humbly, in some little shop or business does not relish the prospect of being drawn into new adventures and fears that Mr. Pastukhin's organization might turn into a mobilization center in the event of a war between the Soviet Union and Japan. He resents the bullying tactics and exactions of the anti-Communist Committee, but usually submits for fear worse things may befall him. As yet, the Russians in Shanghai have not been subjected to similar pressure; but this may come in time, if Japanese military domination and assumption of Chinese administrative functions persist.

Kinney: Interpreter of Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Recalled from retirement in Tahiti, Henry Walsworth Kinney has returned to the arena of Far Eastern diplomacy in which his former exploits made his name a legend.

He has left his peaceful valley in Tahiti at the request of Yosuke Matsuoka, formerly Japan's chief delegate to Geneva and president of the South Manchuria Railway Company.

Passing through Hawaii en route to Japan in response to this summons, the former Honolulu newspaper man and educator said he expected to be sent to the Shanghai area, where his chief duty would be to try to explain Japanese policy to American interests.

His connections with Japanese authorities, he said, will be similar to those through which he worked for a decade from 1925 to 1935 when he was chief spokesman for the South Manchuria Railway Company and liaison officer between the Japanese military and the world.

At the time of the Mukden incident in 1931, which led to severance of Manchuria from China and the creation of the new state of Manchoukuo, Mr. Kinney was chief diplomatic agent for the railway company, regarded by many Far Eastern observers as the active manifestation of the Japanese Government in Manchoukuo.

Following the Mukden incident Mr. Kinney served as assistant to Ambassador Yoshida, Japan's assessor with the League of Nations' Lytton Commission. Later he served in Geneva as adviser to the Japanese delegation during the stormy session which led ultimately to Japan's withdrawal from the League.

In 1932, shortly after Japan's seizure of Manchuria, Mr. Kinney was assigned by the Japanese Foreign Office to make a study of American and European reactions to Japanese policies.

Shortly before his self-imposed exile in December, 1935, Mr. Kinney was the recipient of two medals: the Third Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure granted by His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, and the Manchoukuo medal for "distinction and meritorious contribution to the establishment of the new government."

Mr. Kinney was born at Wailuku, Maui, in the then Kingdom of Hawaii in 1879. He was a grandson of the first missionary to South Hawaii.

During his colorful and varied career in the Orient Mr. Kinney became a personal friend of W. D. Donald, Australian adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

London Gas Ship Rated as Largest In Up-River Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — This city's largest up-river steamer, the "Wimbledon," a vessel of 2500 tons, made its maiden voyage recently to the "port" of Wandsworth with its first cargo of 2543 tons of coal. The new collier is the latest addition to the fleet of Wandsworth and District Gas Company.

Seen on the river among the small fry of tugs, launches, and barges, these vessels look very imposing. From Adelphi Terrace, one could see them passing within 100 yards of the windows and hear the bellow of the hooter as the funnel was lowered to pass under Waterloo Bridge.

These steamers carry some 500,000 tons of coal every year from northern collieries and pass through the heart of London. The one funnel, one ventilator, and after-mast are hinged for passing under the numerous bridges, while the foremast telescopes into a tube. Cooking for the crew is done by gas carried in portable containers, and the latest design of self-trimming hatchways and hopper type holds allows the discharge of cargo of coal in five hours.

India Reclaiming Dust Wilderness With Irrigation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—An area as big as the entire cultivable portion of Egypt has been rescued from desert conditions by the Sukkur Barrage, which year by year increases its importance to the people of India.

This barrage is an irrigation work in the mid reaches of the Indus River in the province of Sind. It enables water which previously ran to waste to be spread out over a great plain, thereby making crops possible where before was only a wilderness of shifting dust.

When the works are in full operation, 1,500,000 acres will have been added to India's wheat producing area, 522,000 acres to that yielding cotton, and 322,000 to that under rice. Eventually it is hoped to have 1,000,000 acres under cotton.

U. S. Navy 'Traffic Test' Planned for 100 Ships

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Jan. 25 (AP)—Massing more than 100 ships in San Pedro Bay, the United States Fleet will give this base a spectacular wartime "traffic test" next week.

The operation will inaugurate five days of secret maneuvers offshore under Admiral Claude C. Bloch, who will relieve Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn Saturday as commander-in-chief.

Behind the 28,000-foot breakwater, combat ships will be berthed as though needing protection from an enemy. Tuesday, through mine-freed channels at the east and west ends of the roadstead, the fleet will make a daylight sortie out to sea.

The secret maneuvers will constitute a dress rehearsal for fleet problem XIX, the war game which will be held in the California-Hawaii-Alaska area from March 15 to April 26.

Hong Kong Pushes Its Defenses

HONG KONG (AP)—As a result of Japan's increasing range of military activities in China the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong is hurriedly increasing its fortifications, while similar work is being rushed at Singapore.

Emergency crews of military and naval engineers, technicians and laborers are working 24 hours a day to complete a $40,000,000 program of harbor, land and air defenses.

The hills and islets on the fringes of the Colony already are bristling with heavy guns, machine gun and anti-aircraft emplacements and other preparations for defense by land, air or water.

There are hundreds of searchlights to spot aerial attackers and mythical raids and "blackouts" are staged periodically to train the populace.

British authorities claim that only sufficient precautions are being taken to keep an invading force at bay until help could arrive from Singapore or even Australia or India. Singapore is three days away by warship.

Heavy-caliber guns are being mounted on the "peak" above Hong Kong and in the high hills just behind Kowloon. The guns are landed and set up only under cover of darkness and guards bar all approaches to the emplacements. A network of military roads is being thrown across the hills.

Air Defense Prepared

Japan's wide scale aerial operations in China convinced British authorities that the Colony's air defenses were far from adequate. They ordered expenditure of $350,000 for construction of bomb-proof shelters, gas-proof cellars and de-contamination chambers for civilians at numerous points in congested areas.

But to provide a minimum standard of safety from air attacks for Hong Kong's 1,000,000 civil population it is estimated that $700,000 more must be spent for additional equipment against air raids and gas attacks. This would include gas masks for all.

More than 200 bombing, pursuit and scouting planes will be stationed here under the full quota ordered for the colony.

The British naval forces now at Hong Kong or within easy reach are considered adequate for the present. There are some 55 ships in Britain's China Squadron based here, eight of them fast modern cruisers.

The squadron also has an aircraft carrier, 17 first class mine-laying submarines, each equipped with eight torpedo tubes, and a number of auxiliary craft.

$75,000,000 at Singapore

Britain meanwhile has spent $75,000,000 in fortifying the Island of Singapore, which is fitted out with vast dry docks.

The main purpose of this base is to protect Australia, New Zealand, India and other British domains from attack.

Singapore, it is generally considered, also would afford protection for the United States and the Netherlands. The Dutch East Indies nestle against Singapore. Manila is only 1,600 miles to the northeast.

British naval people claim that Singapore is as invulnerable as the Rock of Gibraltar. It also could be a base for an armada of warships.

When the visiting American cruisers, Trenton, Milwaukee and Memphis steam into harbor they will be under 18 inch guns reputed to have a range of 40 to 50 miles and to be able to hit a moving target accurately at sea at a distance of 30 miles.

Soviet Guards Killed In Frontier Clash

LONDON, Jan 25 (AP)—Reuters (British News Agency) reported two Russian border guards had been killed in a clash with an Estonian patrol.

Estonian advices, Reuters said in a dispatch from Tallinn, capital of Estonia, charged the Soviet guards opened fire when they were warned they had crossed into Estonian territory. Reuters said the Estonians accused the Russians of crossing a frozen lake into Estonia to arrest an Estonian fisherman.

Mississippi Labor Agency

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 25 (AP)—The Mississippi State Senate voted 29 to 6 last night to establish a state Department of Labor and a Labor Relations Board.

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Happiest Workers Over 40, Survey of 7500 Indicates

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—Employees over 40 years of age were found happier on their jobs than those under 40 in a study "on the causes of labor unrest" made public today by Charles C. Stech, research and labor relations specialist.

In one respect only, of 15 questions asked, were the young and the more elderly equally satisfied, and that was the extent to which their job security was based on merit.

The studies were made among 7500 department store employees of all classes in six states—California, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York and Massachusetts. More than one-third of the persons questioned were 40 or over.

In their replies the employees expressed their degree of satisfaction.

Following are the conditions which the older employees found more satisfactory than the younger, given with the percentage of increased satisfaction.

Recognition for phases of good work which are easy to overlook —20 per cent.

General wage fairness—15.

Physical working conditions—12.

Wages compared with other companies—12.

Help from superiors to do good work—12.

Efficiency of superiors in planning—11.

Freedom to choose equally good methods of work—11.

Observance of principle of equal pay for equal work—8.

Being kept informed of results enough to keep work interesting —8.

Opportunities for advancement, —7.

Prompt wage increases when merited—7.

Not being embarrassed by criticism in the presence of others—5.

Encouragement for showing initiative—5.

Appreciation from superiors—5.

"Men and women over 40," Mr. Stech stated, "are better satisfied with working conditions affecting their efficiency, well-being and happiness than the younger groups.

"Perhaps this is due, in part, to a more settled attitude toward life and adoption of a personal philosophy of living. But of far greater influence is the accumulated experience and understanding which gives the older employees more peace of mind and a co-operative spirit in working out the problems involved in trying to manage a successful retail business.

"In these days of accentuated labor problems, the employer when hiring, laying off or firing would do well to consider what the older employee has to give over and above production ability."

TVA Utilities Purchase Holds McKellar Approval

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Senator McKellar urged President Roosevelt today to turn down a proposal of Governor Browning of Tennessee that the Federal Government and the State purchase the private power systems of Tennessee.

Senator McKellar made his protest a short time after the Tennessee Valley Authority authorized Director David E. Lilienthal to "negotiate" for the purchase of private utility properties in the Tennessee valley area.

Governor Browning will confer with the President here Thursday on his proposal.

The Tennessee Senator said he had "protested vigorously in the name of myself and what I believe to be a large majority of the people of Tennessee against the published proposal."

"As I look at it," he added, "it is the power companies' proposal coming this way after they have been defeated by the courts." Questioned by reporters the Senator said he was not opposed to all purchase plans.

"If the TVA wants to purchase these properties I have no objection and will co-operate with them," he said. "Governor Browning and Senator Berry are going to have the strongest kind of political opposition in the State and they are simply trying to cook up a plan that will win them some support."

Senator McKellar said the TVA "is making a splendid job of it in Tennessee and in my judgment nothing ought to be done to interfere with their plans, especially since the courts have upheld the act."

He said he had found the President was not familiar with the provisions of Governor Browning's proposal. The Governor Saturday night after talking with the President by telephone said the latter "seemed to regard" the proposal favorably.

He suggested that the TVA purchase generating units and transmission lines and that a state-chartered, non-profit corporation buy distribution and "allied" systems from the private interests.

Anti-Trust Laws

(Continued from Page 1)

Administration in which they are started."

2. Criminal procedure in anti-trust cases is valuable chiefly in forcing constant decree settlements, but it does little good to secure conviction "because that deals only with past action, and what we're trying to prevent is action in the future."

3. Judge Geiger is of "peculiar temperment," and under him "criminal law administration" has "largely broken down."

4. He did not ask Judge Geiger's impeachment, but only the Committee's judgment as to whether the department should be prohibited from seeking a consent decree while criminal charges were being shaped. Upholding Judge Geiger's dismissal would end the type of anti-monopoly enforcement on which the department has been forced to rely.

"In other words," declared Mr. Poss bitterly, "you have taken appeal to Congress, instead of to the higher courts."

Not since the court reorganization fight has the New Deal been so vigorously arrayed in a matter affecting the converging jurisdiction of the Executive and the Judiciary, while at the same time, the fact that at the bottom of the troublesome question is the controversial Anti-Trust Law involving some of the biggest corporations in America, has centered national legal interest in the issue.

Where Affair Began

It all began when the government charged the three big automobile companies, General Motors, Ford and Chrysler, were discriminating against independent finance companies and dealers by offering services and facilities which were unjustly denied to independents, while coercing certain dealers to use their services, and finally, requiring excessive and concealed reserves in the time sales price of automobiles, which were paid over to the dealers as secret profit.

A federal grand jury listened to this case off and on between Sept. 20 and Dec. 17 and is understood to have been ready to bring in criminal indictments. Such indictments, incidentally, have just been returned last Saturday against big oil companies in a separate price-fixing case in Madison, Wisconsin.

Meanwhile, during the intervals of the hearings, the Government, through Joseph B. Keenan, first assistant to the Attorney General, and Mr. Jackson, in charge of the anti-trust division, were negotiating with representatives of the companies, seeking to arrange terms for a constant decree in equity, by which the companies would stop the alleged practices.

It is the legal ethics of these negotiations which is the matter in question, Judge Geiger insisting that they were unethical and the Administration alleging that they were proper under the circumstances. In any event, Judge Geiger, after a day-long hearing Dec. 17, dismissed the Grand Jury over the Government's protest and set a striking precedent.

The day following, Mr. Cummings charged that the judge—veteran of 25 years on the Milwaukee federal bench, and frequent opponent of New Deal legislation—with conduct "obstructive to the administration of Justice." He called on the House Committee to investigate—a plea tantamount to an official recommendation for impeachment. Mr. Cummings describes the Geiger action as "unwarranted interference with this (the Justice) Department and with the Grand Jury."

As against these charges, a group of the Wisconsin Bar Association are prepared to defend Judge Geiger as a conscientious jurist who took drastic steps to keep the criminal branch of the federal courts from being employed as a bludgeon with which to scare defendants into making civil settlements.

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Upper—Copper Craft From Arizona.
Lower—"Robin Hood," One of Character Dolls From Minnesota

Democratic Trend Brings Crisis In Cabinet at Sofia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Jan. 25—The question of the coming Parliamentary election and a return to more democratic methods of government have brought on a Cabinet crisis here.

After a period of rule without Parliament—since May, 1934—elections have been announced for Sundays of the month of March which are intended to restore a semi-parliamentary regime. The Minister of the Interior, Ivan Krasnovsky, a former high State official who has not been in politics before, has been championing the proposal that in order to avoid a rule of parties of definite coloring no outstanding man, who in the past has been active in party politics, should stand for elections.

The Minister of War, Maj-Gen. Christo Lukoff, while sharing in this standpoint in regard to Communists, was in favor of admitting as candidates political men of the extreme Right, especially Ex-Prime Minister Alexander Tsankoff, head of the Bulgarian National Fascist movement. The king has tried several times to smooth out these differences and during the last few days he has received both ministers but has not been able to find a compromise except in the resignation of both.

From this swift step on the part of Boris it appears that he intends to keep his course toward more democratic government without interference from extremists.

The resignation of the Minister of War was received with astonishment, for General Lukoff was considered a "strong man" and had been given his post by the King, although he was one of the younger generals of the Army. He had done much toward taking the Army officers out of politics.

The commander of the garrison of Pleven, Gen. Theodossy Daskaloff, has been appointed Minister of War. He is considered to have no political aspirations. The Minister of Education, Dr. Nikolai Nikolaieff, has been appointed Minister of the Interior and director of Sofia University. Professor Maneff is the new Minister of Education.

These changes have not settled the crisis, however, for Minister of Trade Baroff, a friend of General Lukoff, has also offered his resignation, and it is thought that Minister of Justice Ognjanoff will follow his example. This would lead to a Cabinet divided into two camps, and it is to be decided today whether or not Prime Minister Kiosseivanoff will have to offer the resignation of the whole Cabinet and form a new one.

Ship Bombing Plot Still Vancouver Puzzle

VANCOUVER, Jan. 25 (CP)—Vancouver police said yesterday that intensive investigation had failed to reveal any clue to the originator of an apparent plot to bomb the Japanese liner Hiye Maru as it lay berthed in Seattle Harbor last week.

Detectives said they had interviewed many persons who knew Roipe Foryth, drowned in an asserted attempt to bomb the liner, and his confessed associate, George Partridge, held in Seattle on an open charge, without obtaining any "leads" to the instigator of the plot.

They said they had "definitely ascertained" that the two Vancouver men made no attempt to purchase dynamite in Vancouver.

Court Sets Up 'Mike' To Clarify Testimony

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Superior Court Judge Harry R. Archbald is using a microphone to improve the conduct of his court. It is suspended over the witness box and connected with a loudspeaker system so that testimony may be heard clearly everywhere in his courtroom.

In making the experiment, Judge Archbald pointed out that one of the most objectionable drawbacks in court procedure is being eliminated, and he predicted that the rest of the county's 50 superior courts will follow suit in keeping pace with technology.

President Sees WPA Exhibit Of Revival of Old Crafts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—Slipping out of the White House unannounced Sunday, President Roosevelt visited a WPA exhibit at the National Museum, arranged especially to show how old-fashioned crafts have been revived and made commercially profitable.

To David K. Niles, Assistant WPA Administrator, who served as his guide, Mr. Roosevelt expressed a hope that the display will be shown throughout the country.

The President showed special interest in the weaving, painting and library exhibits. He suggested that the WPA make an attempt to distribute its Braille books more widely in rural areas.

The exhibit, arranged by Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, Assistant WPA Administrator, also illustrates how many workers on non-construction projects are being taught to make use of available raw materials requiring a minimum of pre-processing and gives suggestions as to ways communities may open markets for specialized hand-work.

Special displays of pottery, woodwork, copperwork, inlay work, spinning and weaving of wool and flax, needlework and other branches of handicraft have attracted many visitors.

Renaissance of the Arts

"Observers have told us that what the WPA has done in the short space of a little more than a year is a true renaissance of the arts," Mrs. Woodward said. "We believe sincerely that there is both a spiritual and a material need for a return to these early arts and crafts. There is an increasing demand on the part of people for American hand-made articles. We are taking hands that have skill but no trade and are training them with the hope that they may step out and benefit commercially from this trend."

One of the most popular displays at the exhibit has been the actual spinning and weaving of wool by project workers who brought their looms up from Virginia. Six acres of flax for their weaving have been planted at New Church in Accomac County.

Minnesota is represented at the exhibit by carved-wood character dolls and candlesticks and wood-inlay plates, bowls, trays and other articles. From this state also come delicately worked wall tapestries, reminiscent of old-world museum pieces. A large wall hanging, worked with donated scraps of silk stockings, depicts an early view of Fort Snelling, the oldest military reservation in that part of the country.

From Missouri there are well-designed pottery plates, bowls and cups and saucers of a rich blue color —made for use in the WPA nursery schools of that state. Craftsmanship of workers in North Dakota is represented by vases made from the fine pottery clay found in the western part of that state.

Each State Has Specialty

Arizona is represented by massive bowls, trays, ladles and other articles moulded from native copper for use in public buildings. Florida is represented by attractive beach hats, bags, belts, sandals, rugs, baskets and trays made from native grasses and coconut fronds.

From Colorado are rugs of Spanish-American design made of wool which was carded, dyed and spun by the WPA workers. There are blankets from Missouri, woven without a seam; and samples of upholstery fabric, quilts and hooked and woven rugs from other states.

There are block print hangings and draperies from Milwaukee, some from the Dykstra House in Madison, the state-owned home of the president of the University of Wisconsin. From Oregon are draperies and upholstery fabrics made by WPA workers who took their color motif from local flowers. These draperies were made for the new Timberline Lodge atop Mount Hood.

Fish net curtains and luncheon sets made by Virginia workers are interesting women visitors. Before the advent of machines, they made a living by fashioning fish nets. Now they apply that old skill at a new trade. Tourists to Virginia are encouraging them in the work and they hope to set up their own business. Each time a person receives an order, she is taken off WPA until the order is completed.

The exhibit continues through Jan. 31.

New Pacific Coast Tie-Up?

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25 (AP)—Harry Bridges told the Federal Government today that attempted enforcement of a Los Angeles Superior Court ruling favoring the A. F. of L. in its fight to regain control of West Coast longshoremen from the C. I. O. would "tie up the Port of Los Angeles and involve the entire Pacific Coast."

As part of its strategy in trying to break the C. I. O. domination over waterfront workers, the A. F. of L. has filed suits similar to the Los Angeles action in San Francisco and Tacoma.

Mr. Bridges, President of Pacific Coast longshoremen and West Coast C. I. O. head, telegraphed Secretary Frances Perkins that waterfront peace was threatened because of a receivership order granted by Judge Ruben S. Schmidt in Los Angeles. He called the decision "outrageous."

The order was granted on petition of the A. F. of L. International Longshoremen's Association, Local 38-82, and involved funds and possessions of San Pedro longshoremen. Local 38-82 is a reorganized unit of longshoremen that took up the A. F. of L. charter abandoned by San Pedro longshoremen when they voted to join the C. I. O. The A. F. of L. unit contended it was entitled to union rights of longshoremen who joined the C. I. O. and assumed the name of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

Mr. Bridges telegraphed Miss Perkins that the San Pedro A. F. of L. group had "15 members and the I. L. W. U. 3000."

"The I. L. W. U. has petitioned the National Labor Relations Board for certification representing San Pedro longshoremen, with I. L. A. denied intervention by board because they represent only 15 men," he added.

"The I. L. W. U., representing over 11,000 of the 12,000 longshoremen on the Pacific Coast, does not intend to allow state courts to overrule majority vote of the membership in choosing its officers and representatives, and to override the NLRB."

New York's Harlemites Demand New Facilities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—Resolutions by the Harlem Legislative Committee calling for general improvement of conditions in this biggest Negro residential district in any city in the world were sent to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and other state and municipal officials following their adoption at a meeting attended by about 500 residents of the area on Saturday.

The resolutions characterized health, housing and educational facilities in Harlem as "deplorable and menacing," and urged immediate steps to improve them.

All U. S. Aviation Branches Opening Co-ordination Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

years of aviation background to the decisions made.

Perhaps the most interesting of these recommendations was the one which says:

"There shall be an integrated program for youth aviation education and for step-by-step training, model building, gliding, light plane flying, soaring, carried out on a nation-wide scale, under the direction of the N. A. A.

"Gas model building should be encouraged and there should be Federal legislation enacted establishing an aviation division in the Office of Education, which will offer material aid for the setting up and conduct of suitable schools, vocational schools and colleges, and would otherwise act to encourage school time aeronautic education."

Lighter-than- air craft also received a boost when a small but determined band of Akron women, members of the women's branch of the National Aeronautical Association, with Commander Rosendahl, Dr. Karl Arnstein, and C. W. Seiberling, president of the Seiberling Rubber Company, succeeded in putting over a recommendation that "it should be the policy of the United States to undertake further construction and operation of rigid airships in naval and commercial service, with a view to the expeditious determination of their usefulness."

Co-ordination Urged

Another step away from the bickering of various aeronautical groups in the past was made when a recommendation was drawn up that "a committee be formed consisting of the president and one other person of each organization participating in the planning conference and of each organization which cares to participate. That this committee shall meet at least quarterly during the coming year and endeavor to agree upon the nature and constitution of a national co-ordinating body and the relation of this body to the several independent organizations."

Afterward, George Logan, a member of the resolutions committee, a pioneer St. Louis aviation attorney as well as aeronautical governor of Missouri, summed up the conference thus:

Building Up Sentiment

"I was amazed to find that here in Cleveland all the aviation groups are not only represented but working together to build a real aviation program and to find ways and means of making it effective.

"I find that we are making tremendous progress in all of the technical phases of aviation.

"I see that in the next decade this planning board must continue along technical lines, clarify the policy of the various organizations, and adopt a national policy, with all leaders bringing their thinking into line, and the building up of public sentiment that will be content with nothing short of the needed policy.

"The most important thing we have done here in Cleveland, is that all groups have co-operated in writing a program that will, if made effective, be a tremendous stimulus to the development of aviation. We have engaged in laying a foundation upon which we can stand and build a firm structure for the future."

National aviation awards for outstanding piloting achievement in 1937 were given to Miss Jacqueline Cochran for establishing a new woman's land plane speed mark of almost 300 miles an hour over a New York to Miami course; to Howard Hughes for his west-to-east transcontinental record of 7 hours 28 minutes 25 seconds; to Dick Merrill for his trans-Atlantic round trip, and to Major Seversky for his New York-to-Havana-and return speed record over a 100-kilometre course. Major Seversky also received a large silver loving cup from the President of Cuba for the good will he established on this trip.

Italian Airplanes Sighted in Brazil After Ocean Flight

DAKAR, French West Africa, Jan. 25 (AP)—Three Italian planes, one piloted by Bruno Mussolini, took off from Dakar today on the second leg of a propaganda and experimental flight to Rio De Janeiro, Brazil.

The three planes, which landed here yesterday from Rome, headed out over the Atlantic Ocean with Natal, Brazil, as their next stop. Besides the Italian Premier's son, the pilots were Col. Attileo Biseo and Maj. Nino Moscatelli.

Dispatches from Fernando do Noronho, Brazil, stated that the planes appeared over there at 1:30 p. m., Greenwich mean time (8:30 a. m., E. S. T.), on the way to Natal, 244 miles to the southwest.

New Deal Shifting Taxes to Workers, Hamilton Charges

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25 (AP)—John D. M. Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, said last night President Roosevelt's Administration exhausted the resources of the wealthy, then shifted the tax burden to the working class.

It is too late to warn the people "the goblins will get you if you don't watch out," he said in a speech prepared for delivery at a Republican meeting in Convention Hall. "The goblins have got us." Mr. Hamilton asserted Government receipts from taxes increased 2½ times from June, 1933, to 1937.

Of these receipts, in 1933, Mr. Hamilton said "60 per cent from income taxes and 40 per cent from other sources which fall directly upon the consumers of the country" but in 1937 "40 per cent was collected from the income tax payers and 60 per cent from the consumers."

"In other words," the Party Chairman asserted, "Mr. Roosevelt after exhausting the resources of the wealthy has shifted the present abnormal burden of . . . taxation from those who have substantial incomes to the working groups who constitute the vast majority of our consumers."

He said under the Securities Exchange Act designed to safeguard the small investor, "we have seen a continued depletion of capital flowing into industry," and under the Wagner Labor Relations Act "we now find ourselves . . . in the midst of bitter labor strife such as we have never seen before."

Mr. Hamilton asserted President Roosevelt had increased "by more than 50 per cent" the number of public employees and "has constantly demanded exemptions of new employees from civil service."

He said all that was left of the fund collected from workers under the Social Security Act is "the Government's I. O. U. For this diverted money—an I. O. U. which will have to be paid some day by additional taxation upon the same people to replace this $400,000,000 which they have already paid."

Fusion Leader Sees Labor Party Power Dominant by 1940

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—The American Labor Party will hold a balance of power place in national politics by 1940, and should use this strategic position to insure the election of liberals to high office, in the opinion of B. Charney Vladeck, spokesman of the Fusion Coalition on the new City Council, of which he is Majority Leader and who is looked on here as one of the "coming" figures of the new political alignment.

The struggle between the forces of reaction and Fascism and those of Democracy will have reached a crisis by 1940, Mr. Vladeck told the Sunday Forum of the Young Men's and Women's Hebrew Association, making the young party's role the necessitous one of throwing all its strength to the "general Democratic movement."

The American Labor Party objective at this time, Mr. Vladeck continued, was to establish "a strong nucleus around which the Democratic forces of the country can rally," and he predicted that it would be in a position to dictate the next presidential choice.

"Already people who know politics are judging the prospective candidates by how they will please the American Labor Party," he said. "We shall insist that the men for whom we are going to vote be real friends of democracy."

Nicaraguan Canal Talk

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Representative Isac yesterday discussed with President Roosevelt his bill to authorize $300,000,000 to start work on the proposed Nicaraguan canal. He said the President expressed interest in the idea.

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Lecture on Christian Science by Colin Rücker Eddison, C. S.

Colin Rücker Eddison, C. S., of London, England, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: The Science Which Reveals the Ever-presence of God," last evening under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice.

The lecturer was introduced by Ralph B. Scholfield, C. S. B., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

I welcome you here this evening on behalf of the members of this Church. It also gives me great pleasure to welcome to our Church a lecturer from overseas. He and I have both been privileged to see Christian Science accomplish great good and much healing in this country, in Europe and in other parts of the world. My experience has shown me that Christian Science has done much towards bringing understanding and friendship between individuals and nations. And it does this by uniting its followers in the specific purpose of healing sickness and sin.

Nations may unite outwardly in treaties, but unless there is unity of moral and spiritual purpose the unity is not wholly reliable. The divine purpose in which Christian Science unites its followers is stated in the words of the Psalmist,—"That thy way may be known upon earth, thy saving health among all nations." I am grateful to say that I have seen this purpose fulfilled in my own life, and I know that it reveals the ever-presence of God.

The title of the lecture is "Christian Science: The Science Which Reveals the Ever-presence of God." I am confident that if you will give it your careful attention you will understand more clearly than ever that, in the words of our revered Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, ". . . the ever-present God (is) an ever-present help." (Miscellany, p. 254.)

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

Mankind instinctively accords to Deity the attributes of goodness, of eternality, of omnipotence and omnipresence; no lesser concept of God satisfies human reason. Yet the ever-presence of God has long seemed more a theory than a fact. Material existence presents on every hand evidence which, taken at its face value, denies the infinite goodness of God. Sickness, sorrow, pain, social injustice, international strife, all claim to bear witness to the widespread presence of devil as well as of Deity, of evil as well as of good.

Here Christian Science comes to humanity's rescue. Christian Science shows that it is ignorance of God's real nature which blinds us to His allness, and its teachings reveal the true concept of God which explains His ever-presence. Furthermore, Christian Science declares that all the evils in human experience—the things which seem to contradict God's infinity—are false beliefs arising from that same ignorance of God. The soundness of this proposition is proved by the removal of those false beliefs—that is to say by the healing of sickness, and sin, and other forms of discord and distress—through a right understanding of God. When we recognize the fact of God's allness we see that nothing can really separate man from his Maker nor rob man of the health, the happiness, the spiritual affluence and freedom which abound in the presence of God.

God Is Divine Principle And Divine Love

Probably the misconception which has done most to hide from us God's true nature is a personal sense of Deity. To think of Him in that way inclines us to endow Him with all the limitations of human personality, its passions and its caprice. Yet in the Bible may be discerned the development of thought above and beyond a finite personal concept of God. In the Scriptures, the thought of God as Mind, as Truth, as Life, gradually emerges from more primitive, anthropomorphic notions, until in the New Testament we learn that God is not a loving person but is Love itself. It remained for Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science—a profound and constant student of the Bible—to use in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," that term for God which more than all others lifts thought above the personal to the impersonal, the universal, concept of God. That term is Principle.

A simple analogy may help to show how the understanding of God as Principle reveals His true nature and His ever-presence. Take, for example, the principle of mathematics. The principle of mathematics is present everywhere and is always available. Its laws operate uniformly in all circumstances. Anyone who understands it can apply it to the solution of mathematical problems, small or great. Failure of the mathematician is no indictment of the principle.

These considerations—and anyone can think of many similar ones—help us to grasp the universality, the eternal availability, of that divine Principle which is God. Divine Principle is certain in result when scientifically understood and applied. There is no human difficulty upon which an understanding of divine Principle may not be brought to bear. Failure in solving any problem lies not at the door of Principle, but results from our imperfect understanding of Principle. Faithful application of what we understand about God to the everyday problems of life will lead to ever greater success in demonstrating divine Principle, and to the triumphant solution of difficulties which at first may seem stubborn or even overwhelming.

Let no one fear that to think of God as Principle takes anything from His infinite loving-kindness, for the God who is Principle is also Love. Those two words—Love and Principle—taken together immeasurably enrich each other's meaning. Christian Science reveals God as Principle, instinct with all the gentleness and tenderness of Love, and as Love endowed with all the changeless certainty of Principle. How transcendent of all human limitations in its power to bless and save is that union of absolute Principle and all-inclusive Love which Christian Scientists acknowledge as God!

God And Man

In her writings Mrs. Eddy uses seven synonyms for God, and in order to summarize what is meant when we say that God is ever present I will repeat them. They are "Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love" (Science and Health, p. 465).

It is upon the basis of God's infinity that Christian Science denies the reality of matter, of evil, and of all the troubles and turmoil of mortal existence—of sin, sorrow, pain, disease. Since God is infinite, then whatever seems to exist but is not the manifestation of Spirit, of Life, of Love, can only have the insubstantial nature of a false belief. I remember once standing upon the wide expanse of a sandy shore at low tide and seeing in the distance what appeared to be waves tossing and breaking. I knew the district well, and I knew that there was no water where the waves seemed to be. The appearance of waves was a mirage—a seeming, not a reality. If I had walked to the spot where the waves seemed to be I should have found only a waste of wet sand. Of just such a nature as those apparent breakers is all the storm-tossed sea of mortal experience; however true it seems, it is insubstantial and unreal. It is proved to be so as we learn through Christian Science the fundamental truth that God is All-in-all.

There is a point which should be touched upon here. The Bible declares that man is made in God's image and likeness. The material man whom we see all around us, the man with whom mortals identify themselves, is obviously not the image and likeness of God, of infinite Life and Love. A study of Christian Science leads us to revise our notions about man, about ourselves, and about our fellows, and to realize that the material concept about man, in common with other errors, is part of the false belief that God is less than infinite, and that something can exist which is unlike and separate from Him.

What then must we understand man in reality, to be? Christian Science teaches us that God is Mind. Mind is reflected or expressed in idea, and that reflection of Mind, of God, is man in his true being. "Man," Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 475), "is idea, the image, of Love; he is not physique." Mind unexpressed, that is, without idea, is unthinkable, as unthinkable as a father without a child. God can never be without His expression, man; and therefore where God is—and that is everywhere—there man is also, man made in the spiritual image and likeness of God. An understanding of the truth about man enables us to reject the material false belief about man, and to realize that just where that false belief, with all its pitiful mixture of good and evil, its efforts and failures, seems to be there in reality is the perfect expression of omnipresent Mind.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science and Her Work

It was a revelation of God's presence and power which first led to the discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy in the year 1866. Recovery from serious injuries, the result of an accident, a recovery which followed her reading in the Bible of the story of the healing of the man sick of the palsy, convinced Mrs. Eddy that the divine Principle which underlay the healing and saving ministry of Christ Jesus is available and operative today. Spiritual law, not chance, explained Mrs. Eddy's restoration to health. With a deep desire to help humanity, Mrs. Eddy determined to search the Scriptures until she found the scientific laws of healing which were demonstrated by Jesus, and by his followers for three centuries after his ascension. For three years she studied the Bible, until she was able to discern the Science which explains the Master's life and work. She submitted her discoveries to rigorous practical tests, and confirmed the truth of those discoveries by the healing of sickness in many and varied forms. Thus she assured herself that she had found the Science of changeless divine Principle; and speaking of that Principle in Science and Health (p. 107) she says that it "points to the revelation of Immanuel, 'God with us,'—the sovereign ever-presence, delivering the children of men from every ill 'that flesh is heir to.'" The healing of the sick and the reformation of the sinner through Christian Science substantiates that statement.

Having discovered the truths of Christian Science and elucidated them in the Christian Science textbook, Mrs. Eddy perceived the necessity for some form of organization to protect her teaching from adulteration and to disseminate it. Just as Mrs. Eddy was alone responsible for the discovery of Christian Science, so it was she who organized The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, which now has branches all over the world.

One of the effective methods devised by Mrs. Eddy for spreading a correct understanding of Christian Science was the institution of the weekly Lesson-Sermon. These sermons, which are printed in the Christian Science Quarterly, are studied during the week, and read on Sundays in the church services. As is well known, the Lesson-Sermons consist of selections from the Bible, and correlative passages from "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures;" thus the Bible and the Christian Science textbook take the place of personal preachers in all Christian Science church services. As the weeks go by the Lesson-Sermons touch upon all sides of human experience. They deal with every kind of question—with religious, philosophical, moral, and ethical problems, as well as with problems of health and of day-to-day living, and they point to the solution of all difficulties through a better understanding of the truth about God and man. It is not uncommon to hear of cases of quick and thorough healing through the study of the week's Lesson-Sermon or through listening to it at the Sunday service. Indeed, the daily study of that sermon and united attendance in church to hear it read on Sunday, makes active in human consciousness a realization of the universal power of God—a realization which must help not only the congregation but the world at large.

The Christian Science Church, its services and Sunday schools, its various activities designed to help mankind, all owe their origin and development to Mrs. Eddy. They all point to her as a wise and divinely inspired Leader, as one who combined that humility and strength of character which come from conviction of a great mission, and the determination, with God's aid, to fulfill it. It is natural that those who have found peace and health and happiness through Christian Science should greatly appreciate and acknowledge their debt to Mrs. Eddy. Christian Scientists recognize the grandeur of her work, and acknowledge her as the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and the Leader of the Christian Science movement through whose inspired labors has been given to the world the Science which reveals God's ever-presence.

Christ Jesus Understood the Presence of God

Christ Jesus knew, more certainly than anyone has ever known, the allness and the eternality of God, and man's inseparable unity with his Maker. He declared, "Before Abraham was, I am," and "I and my Father are one." By this Jesus did not mean to imply that the corporeal Jesus was forever at-one with God; in other words, that matter is the reflection of Spirit. He meant that the Christ, God's spiritual idea, is never for a moment separated from God, the divine cause and creator of all things. It was because of his understanding of the Christ, which constituted his true spiritual nature, that Jesus was able to heal the sick and raise the dead, and to mark out the way of salvation for all men.

It was the Master's certainty that God is everywhere which explained his healing of those who were not personally present with him. To the nobleman who sought help for the ailing child whom he had left at home Jesus said, "Thy son liveth." And later the nobleman found that the boy's fever left him at the very moment when Jesus made that declaration.

It is the fact of God's universal presence which explains the healing work accomplished by Christian Science through what is sometimes called "absent treatment."

It should be understood that Christian Science treatment rests upon the perfection, here and now, of God and of man, God's spiritual image and likeness. The truth of that perfection is universal, and contradictions of it, whether they seem to be situated near or far, are equally untrue. Christian Science treatment is not the effort by means of hypnotism or mental suggestion to make a sick man think he is well, or merely to change a belief of sickness into a belief of health, but it is the understanding of the truth about God and about man, an understanding which eliminates the false beliefs which seem to hide man's spiritual perfection. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 476): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick. Thus Jesus taught that the kingdom of God is intact, universal, and that man is pure and holy."

Unity Among Men And Nations

It is not hard to see that an understanding of the allness of God, divine Mind, is the only guarantee of unity among men and women. Unity of thought and ideals is the surest and most enduring foundation for any friendship. Divergence of opinion between true friends, at least about the deeper things that matter, can generally be traced to differing modes of expression, rather than to a fundamental difference in outlook. If that fact were realized, many a heartache might be avoided. How much more secure are those human relationships which have their basis in God, which are grounded upon the absolute unity which must exist between the ideas of the one divine Mind! Friendships, or other human ties, such as those, rest upon foundations which vicissitudes of time or separation in space can neither shake nor even touch. Mrs. Eddy wrote in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 131), "Where God is we can meet, and where God is we can never part." Does not that truth hold promise of infinite comfort not only for those who seem separated on earth, but for those whose loved ones seem taken from them altogether? There can be no separation in God, and God is always here.

Again, human relationships which are based on divine Mind lose all the misery of personal domination and personal absorption. Someone once said, "In all human relationships liberty is the only lasting bond." How true that is! And nothing can more certainly secure liberty in the relations of human life than a recognition that each individual is free to obey God alone.

As with individuals so with nations. All men have, in reality, one Mind, and as that fact becomes recognized it will remove the antagonisms which arise from racial and cultural differences. As the allness of divine Love grows in human understanding from an impractical ideal to an accepted fact, the rivalries, the "ancient grudges," that separate nations will fade away. To emphasize in thought and speech, wherever possible, the qualities and ideals which unite nations, rather than the apparent differences which separate them, would be a very practical step towards international appreciation and friendship. Discipline of thought along such lines would be a kind of mental disarmament which would do much to promote peace and good will on earth, and would hasten the inevitable coming of the day when nations, as individuals, will live together in combined unity and freedom.

The Eternality Of God

The infinity of God means not only His presence in every place, but His presence throughout all time. Principle is both omnipresent and eternal.

The recognition that divine Love not only is present everywhere now, but always was and always will be present, plays a great part in the salvation of men and women from the fears and troubles which enslave them. Many cases of disease and many weaknesses of character have their roots in the past, recent or remote, but that does not affect the power of Truth, as understood through Christian Science, to heal them.

Everyone, or nearly everyone, until he learns something of the truth about God and His allness, lives under the shadow of the past or the menace of the future. Someone once asked, "Which do you fear the more, the past or the future?" That is a searching question, and when we have answered it, let us not stop there. Let us meet and conquer those fears, whether they be of the past, or of the future, or of both, with the assurance that there never was, and there never will be, a time when man did not express the infinite perfection of divine Love; there never was, and there never will be, a time when error and evil were real or true. In reality, there is nothing but the eternal now, filled with the presence of divine Love, that "perfect love" which "casteth out fear."

It is commonly thought that the future lies, at least in some degree, within a man's control, but that the past is over, and nothing can be done about it. Men may perhaps fear the future more consciously than they fear the past, but is it not frequently something in the past that makes them do so? Of the future we say, "I will do better"; of the past, "Would that I had done better, but it cannot be helped now." That is the tragedy of what "might have been." But to those who realize the eternality of God it need be a tragedy no longer.

Are we perhaps laboring under a sense of "the irrevocable past," whether because of conditions which were within our own control or not? Then let us rejoice in the liberating promise found in the book of Joel, "I will restore to you the years that the locust hath eaten." Most of those who come to Christian Science for help can look back to years which seem to have been ravaged by "locusts" of some kind. Ill-health, loss, sin, faults or omissions in education, misunderstandings and estrangements, mistakes, material heredity—such things too often seem to have robbed the past of health and happiness, and to cast gaunt shadows over the future. Joel's message rings with hope and encouragement for us all, and he crowns it with the words "and my people shall never be ashamed." The understanding of God's ever-presence, which Christian Science gives, vindicates that glorious prophecy.

"God requireth that which is past"

How are those "locust-eaten" years restored? The Bible again supplies the answer, in the book of Ecclesiastes, "God requireth that which is past." That means that we should deny and reject as unreal and powerless everything in past experience which is inconsistent with the nature of God—whether it be in our own past, in our ancestry, or in the past history of the human race. God must be acknowledged as supreme from everlasting to everlasting. Error and evil were never true in the past, and only the belief that they were true can penalize the present or the future.

But it should be remembered that God's requirement of the past does not mean that if a person has, let us say, defrauded or injured another, he should pass his wrong-doing over with the airy comment, "That was never true," and do no more about it. Such an attitude would be dishonest, and would prolong the errors of the past into the present. Repentance and reformation are necessary, and form part of the demonstration of the eternal, ever-present nature of good. An honest desire to make up for injuries we may have inflicted in the past will insure the means and opportunity of doing so when that is humanly possible.

The parable of the prodigal son provides illustrations of the pains and penalties which come from the belief that God is less than ever present; it also shows how we may escape from those penalties. The younger son thought that there was something to be gained by leaving his father's house — by separating himself from the presence of God. He therefore went into a far country, and there he met with the inevitable bad results of his journey. The belief that we can separate ourselves or be separated from God must eventually result in trouble and unhappiness and worse, because it is a belief in separation from good. The unhappy prodigal sought help from "a citizen of that country" whither he had gone, and found little satisfaction. That is not surprising, for "a citizen of that country" far from the father's house naturally shared the prodigal's own delusions, and did not know the truth of God's ever-presence, the one thing that could help. But at last the prodigal began to awake to the truth about himself. Then there came into play those true qualities of thought which self-will and self-indulgence had hidden—spiritual activity, humility, trust in his father. It was not long before he found himself in his father's house and had regained all that he seemed to have lost.

So with all who seem to have gone into a far country. When once we awake to our true selfhood as the ideas of divine Mind, the sons and daughters of God, we find ourselves in our Father's house and realize that our separation from it was only a false belief, a dream, and that man is eternally conscious of his unity with his creator.

But what of the elder son, that unsympathetic character whom it is sometimes the fashion to despise? What was it that was wrong with the elder son? Was it not that he, too, was limiting the presence of God? He was quite sure that he himself had never left his father's house, but he was equally sure that his brother had done so. Nor was he sparing in his condemnation of his brother's lapses. Yet had the elder son understood the allness of God he would have known that his brother could never in reality have strayed from Love's ever-presence; and he would have rejoiced at his brother's awakening from the false belief of separation from his father's house, with all the sordidness and all the misery of that false belief. The elder son was, in his way, just as ignorant of the infinity of God as the prodigal had been, and so he received that tender rebuke beginning, "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine." Did that rouse him to see that the same statement was really true of his prodigal brother? I like to think that it did.

Christian Science teaches us never to condone evil in ourselves or in others, but at the same time not to condemn the sinner, or to grudge him or ourselves deliverance from sin and from its consequences. Whether, like the prodigal, we have consciously strayed from the father's house, or whether, like the elder son, we think that we ourselves have remained faithful while others have wandered, Christian Science shows us that the father's house is infinite, since there is neither place nor time where God is not present. That fact understood means deliverance from pain, from sorrow, from disease and sin, from all evil, because it substitutes for a conscious or unconscious belief of separation from God a present understanding of man's oneness with divine Mind.

Prayer and Spiritual Communion

It is through prayer and through spiritual communion with God that we learn to know Love's ever-presence, and bring that knowledge to bear upon human needs. Christian Science teaches us to find in prayer something more than petition only. The Apostle Paul bade the Thessalonians "pray without ceasing," and it would not seem possible to obey that advice in the sense of pouring forth a constant series of petitions. There would be scant opportunity to enjoy the answer to our prayers. Prayer which begins as petition blossoms into realization as the eternal presence of God grows clearer. In her Message to The Mother Church for 1901, Mrs. Eddy wrote (p. 19), "Prayer brings the seeker into closer proximity with divine Love, and thus he finds what he seeks, the power of God to heal and to save." Christian Science shows that it is possible to gain so clear a sense of the allness of God that thought spontaneously rejects as unreal everything unlike Him. That is true prayer, and though we may not immediately reach or sustain such an altitude of thought, it is an ideal which is attainable, and to attain to it fully would be unceasing prayer. We can at least begin to exercise such prayer now. Good results are bound to follow. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 261), "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts."

There are three qualities which play an essential part in the prayer of spiritual understanding as taught in Christian Science. They are faith, gratitude, and unselfishness.

It is not a blind faith that we need, but a reasoned and intelligent conviction of the power of scientific right thinking to destroy the false beliefs of material existence. True gratitude recognizes thankfully the infinite goodness and presence of God even before prayer is answered. That was the gratitude expressed by Jesus at the tomb of Lazarus, when, before he called Lazarus forth from the tomb, he said, "Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me." Unselfishness is a part of all true prayer, a selflessness such as our Master displayed in that wonderful prayer of tenderness and love for his followers throughout all time, recorded in the Gospel of John, "For their sakes I sanctify myself, that they also might be sanctified through the truth." As faith, gratitude, and unselfishness come to characterize our prayers, they will grow nearer to those of Christ Jesus, whose prayers are described in Science and Health (p. 12) as "deep and conscientious protests of Truth,—of man's likeness to God and of man's unity with Truth and Love."

The only basis for communion with God is the fact of His ever-presence. With Christian Scientists, spiritual communion with Love is experienced as they become conscious that God and man, divine Mind and its idea, can never for a moment be divided.

The object of communion with God should not be merely to find escape from our own troubles and difficulties, but to gain that spiritual inspiration and consciousness of God's nearness which will enable us to help our fellow man and the whole world. Through communion we seek to receive that which we may both keep eternally and also share. We cannot give until we have something to bestow, and in communion with God we find that which is real and true, that which is alone worth giving.

Receptiveness of heart and mind soonest gains communion with Love. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 505), "Spirit imparts the understanding which uplifts consciousness and leads into all truth." God, out of the inexhaustible resources of His infinite Being, is forever bestowing the understanding of Himself and of His ever-presence. It is our part to accept that understanding. We shall accept it more readily and more fully as we learn to listen to God. The carnal mind is constantly thundering or whispering to us thoughts which contest the allness of God; suggestions of indifference to God's will and to the needs of humanity; suggestions of hatred, disloyalty, self-condemnation; suggestions that life is at the mercy of chance, of disease, of death. As we learn to listen to the voice of God alone we shall cease to hear the tumult or the murmuring of evil and its false suggestions will fade from our experience. The infinite voice of Truth silences the clamor of the carnal mind. The acceptance of what is true is the natural and spontaneous rejection of what is not true.

There need be no question as to when, and where, and how we may hear the voice of God. God is speaking, is revealing Himself, to this age through the teachings of Christian Science, through the understanding of the Bible which Christian Science imparts. He is revealing Himself to all men as the healing and saving divine Principle, Love.

To become conscious of God as Principle, as eternal ever-present Love, means the destruction, the healing, of disease, sin, and sorrow; it means deliverance from the penalties of the past and from the threats of the future; it means the unity of all men in a brotherhood where duty and freedom are reconciled; it means the kingdom of heaven within us. Mary Baker Eddy sums up what it means in her "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 263), when she says, "Always bear in mind that His presence, power, and peace meet all human needs and reflect all bliss."

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A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

Executive Grip on Legislation Is Called Peril by Sen. Burke

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—Reassertion by the Congress of its constitutional right and duty to initiate legislation is necessary if democratic government is to be maintained in the United States, in the opinion of United States Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, who sees the trend toward centralization of power in the Executive the chief menace to the traditional American governmental pattern.

Senator Burke, addressing the New York State Bar Association at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here recently, declared that this trend had been pronounced recently, adding that much of the legislation proposed in the last few Congresses "did not originate in any committee room on Capitol Hill or take shape in the mind of any member."

"The high point in this development was reached on the fifth day of last February, when a message from the Executive on an important subject was read in each House and there was found attached thereto a proposed bill (the Supreme Court bill) complete in every detail," he said. "It required only that a clerk should stamp the number thereon and go through the form of sending it to a committee."

Senator Burke held that the rejection by the lawmakers of the President's proposal for a reorganization of the judiciary "might be the beginning of a reassertion by Congress of its constitutional duty to initiate legislation."

Affects Reorganization Bill

Since the proposal from the White House for changes in the set-up of the judiciary is now seen as a closed issue, Senator Burke's address was interpreted as an inferential attack on the Administration's governmental reorganization measure, now being urged on the Congress. This places him squarely in opposition to two of the chief measures advocated by the New Deal.

The Nebraska Senator struck out sharply at any move by any government agent to acquire "unlimited powers," declaring:

"We want them, one and all, to know they are not overlords, not guardians to decide for each move in life that we may be trusted to make. There are only certain things that we, the people, are willing that our officers, be they legislators or executives, shall do, and those things must be done in the way the people have decided."

Separation of the executive, legislative and judicial powers was the very "heart of the American form of government," Senator Burke declared, and when any attempt was made by one or two of these branches to infringe upon the powers of the other, it was "imperative that all who believe in the American form of government should denounce and defeat the attempt."

Congress Controls Fund

The Congress, in its control of the nation's money, has the most powerful of all weapons to accomplish this defeat, he continued, saying that if it permitted its powers to be taken away from it by the Executive who issued "blank checks," and if it gave the President the right to uncontrolled expenditure of the people's money, it had no one save itself to blame.

From first to last the Nebraska Senator's address was a defense of the written Constitution, any changes in which must be made by the people in the constitutional way, he declared.

"Our written Constitution is not a limitation upon us, the people, but upon those whom we have chosen for the time being to be our governors." He continued. "It recognizes the full sovereignty of the people; it expresses their deliberate will. Whenever the people, after reasonable deliberation, decide that some of the limitations which they have placed upon their governing agents are no longer necessary—perhaps unduly burdensome—the way is open to remove those restriction by amendments duly incorporated in that instrument."

Wage Bill Called Peril to U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Departing from its non-political policy in discussing current industrial problems, the Machinery and Allied Products Institute in the latest of a series of pamphlets openly attacks the Federal wages-hours bill. Federal control of hours and wages under this bill, it contends, would cause "a major economic disturbance," when the nation needs instead, "stiffer competition and lower prices."

Pointing out that the machinery manufacturers provide wages and working conditions equal to or surpassing those of any other industry, William J. Kelly, president of the institute, says that its opposition to Federal wage and hour control arises "solely from the will to perpetuate the individual and industrial freedom from which all economic and social progress must spring."

Quoting the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, the institute shows that the weekly wage in the machinery industries for August, 1937, was $39, as compared to $26 for all manufacturing, and $21.50 for trades and services. Average hours in the machinery industries in the same month were 40.8, while in all manufacturing they were 38.1 and in trades and services 43.5. Hourly earnings for the machinery group were 71 cents, as against 65.8 for all industries, and 51.4 for trades and services.

This is, of course, by way of the institute's "cleaning its own hands" before opposing a bill aimed to better wage and hour conditions where such betterment is obviously needed.

Wage and hour control, it holds, is basically an attack on the competitive system, under which, it notes, since 1899 jobs in factories increased 83 per cent while the population increased only 72 per cent. Such control, it says, would be the opening wedge for complete national economic planning, and "once the government embarks upon partial control it must inevitably proceed to full control."

Wages in terms of purchasing power in 25 major manufacturing industries have increased 98 per cent since 1914, the institute says, noting that in contrast, while wage rates went up 4 per cent under the NRA, living costs jumped some 10 per cent.

Summing up its conclusions, the institute says:

1. Adoption of federal wage and hour control would cause a major economic disturbance.
2. Varying conditions make it impractical and undesirable for wage and hour conditions to be placed under federal control.
3. Federal wage and hour legislation must be administrative law—government of men rather than of laws—which in itself is a threat of Fascism.
4. Federal control of wages and hours is a step in the direction of abandonment of the competitive system.
5. Experience with the NRA and proved economic facts have shown that purchasing power cannot be created by legislation.
6. The problem of widening the distribution of national income can be better attacked from the price angle, which affects all consumers.
7. Chiseling competition cannot be eliminated by federal legislation because it cannot reach the principal sources of it.
8. Higher social standards develop without government compulsion.

Redwood Plywood Opens New Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—That great pay roll builder in the Pacific Northwest, the manufacture of plywood, has taken another forward step of late, according to F. W. Mathias, manager of the Hoquiam Chamber of Commerce. The head of one of the big plywood plants of that Gray's Harbor city, conceived the idea of subjecting California's redwood to the plywood process, with very encouraging results.

Mr. Mathias points out that one of the plants producing the redwood veneer has manufactured what is thought to be the biggest board in the world—a sheet of veneer 150 feet long and 16 feet wide. Still another plant, besides manufacturing regular grades of Douglas fir plywood, produces an outdoor plywood claimed to be impervious to weather.

"This product," says Mr. Mathias, "is receiving the serious consideration of construction engineers and marine architects."

Ketchikan, Alaska, to Pay To Have Garbage Removed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—Ketchikan, its permanent population estimated at 5000, its assessed real and personal property valuation at $7,000,000, among other things started the new year in the garbage collection business.

In August, 1937, a city council move for city collection was killed when the people reminded the council of its $100,000 cash deficit. Next was an exclusive hauling franchise to one firm. The other transfer companies fought that. Finally, on the last day of the old year, the council contracted with one firm to pay $700 out of tax revenues monthly for hauling Ketchikan's garbage.

Wages on Grand Coulee

SPOKANE, Wash.—From October, 1934, when the Mason-Walsh-Atkinson Kier company began its contract to build the foundations for the Grand Coulee dam, until Jan. 1, 1938, the firm spent $19,475,617 in wages and salaries. It is expected that another $100,000 will be spent during January, when the contract is expected to be completed. There are workers on the contract from 47 States.

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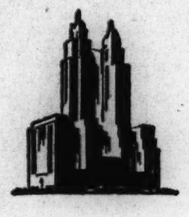

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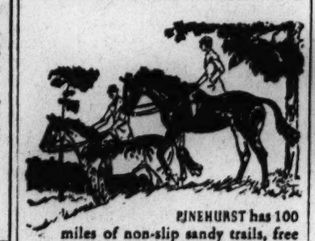

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First Adventure on Skis

THE winter sun loses itself behind fluffy clouds, and I close the book I have been reading on the sunny balcony of a Swiss chalet. It is too cold to read, so I shall go skiing again. That is, I shall try it for the third time. Two days before, I placed a pair of skis on the ground for the first time, helped to close the fixations, and painstakingly grasped the ski-sticks. The ensuing trajectory was the first, and unintentionally the shortest, of my skiing experience. With such a start, all later efforts have taken on a heartening air of progress.

So it is that this afternoon I set out an hour before tea-time. My neighbor, who has offered me her skis with a sincerity not to be doubted, is not at home. This, too, she has provided for, telling me to unlock the door and showing me the cupboard where her ski-shoes are kept. The skis are outside, against the wall, with the sticks hanging beside them. Carrying them down to the snow, I marvel again at the kindliness of this young woman who can so easily lend her skis, these fragile-seeming strips of wood and bone, to an awkward beginner.

Today I leave the flat lot beside the house and venture across a little road into the cupped field beyond. The little road goes steeply up the hillside and while I am on skis it is not for me to climb it, far less to come down again. It twists off behind a barn but comes into sight again farther up the hill. Up the road a villager pulls a big sled. It is built high, and the narrow runners curve up into two handles in front. The sled is empty now, but in half an hour or so it will come shooting down the road with a load of wood on which the villager will be perched, clinging to the turned-back runners, and holding his heavy boots out in front, ready to dig them into the snow when the road curves or when he comes to the main roadway farther down the hill.

Once across the road, I slide cautiously down a scarcely existent slope and reach the lowest level of the field. Farther on, the land lifts sharply, on the right, but directly ahead it is not too steep for me to climb up gingerly. Even then I slide down uncertainly, but all goes well.

* * *

HALF AN HOUR LATER, ready to quit, I come back to the little road just as a mother and three small children are climbing the hill. It is pleasant to hear their French chatter after the unfamiliar sound of the Bern-Deutsch which most of the villagers talk. The mother pushes a baby-buggy, placed on runners. A small girl hugs herself to a small sled and wriggles along in the snow like a plump little tadpole. But "Freddie," the adventurous, whom I guess to be nearly five, goes skiing about in breath-taking fashion. I lean on my ski-sticks and watch in admiration while he goes into the big field and then struggles up the steepest slope. Some day, I think almost wistfully, I shall be able to climb up there, and without slipping backwards as I do now.

Of a sudden, however, there is a wail from the little figure up on the hillside. He is sprawled on his back, skis crossed and sticking out ridiculously. I turn toward his mother, who watches him calmly.

"Turn over, Freddie," she calls. "Then you can get up."

Get up successfully he does, thereafter laying his course to the left, where the slope is gentler and the snow softer.

A minute later, there is another wail; Freddie and skis are again a snowy tangle, and this time no motherly advice succeeds in bringing him up again. I coast into the field and slowly feel my way up the hill, heading for Freddie. Freddie's mother has walked across to the foot of the hill, and now she stands there watching.

Nearing my goal, I leave my sticks and make a sideways approach. Hastily I seek out so-called "familiar forms" of French verbs suitable to offer comfort and advice. I use them. More howls. Evidently my gallant effort to effect a rescue is not to meet with due appreciation. But no matter. Another look towards the foot of the hill convinces me that this is no time to balk. I reach over and swing the protesting child to his feet.

But it is not to be so simple. True enough, he is upright, but his skis are neatly interlaced with mine. I lift him, skis dangling, into the air again, and this time he makes a better landing. The wails stop, he digs his sticks into the snow, and starts downhill.

"*Attention*, Freddie!" I call after him, as he takes on speed.

* * *

But the warning, if heard, is not heeded, and Freddie's happy descent seems to suggest that it was unnecessary. Therefore I apply it to my own return, which is slow and tranquil.

I cross the little road. Far up the hill, Freddie and family are nearing home, the little procession pushing along steadily. It is past tea-time, so I brush the snow from the skis, place them once more against the wall, hang up the ski-sticks, and once again thank their owner.

Her face brightens in a happy smile.

"*Bitte*," she says, drawing the syllables out gently, and across the smile passes a hint of wonder that I should find her kindness a thing worth mentioning.

E. S. L.

Mount Everest at Dawn

FOR MOST of us, it is impossible to say: "This is the loveliest place I have ever seen." There are too many beautiful places from which to choose. Once I would have been among that number; but not now. For I have seen Mount Everest at dawn.

It is no easy thing, seeing Mount Everest, for he is as illusive as he is magnificent. Although king of mountains, he is surrounded by a court of nobles of almost equal stature; and, because he stands back from the border range, there is only one spot within the reach of tourists from which he is clearly visible.

It was on this spot, Tiger Hill, seven miles back from Darjeeling, that a cavalcade of tourists slid from their half-broken Tibetan ponies on a black night heavy with clouds. It was then half-an-hour before dawn. We had left our beds at two in the morning, and with little enough food to sustain us, had ridden in the dark for two hours up a steep, rocky trail. Shivering in the piercing wind of the thin high air, we huddled together in an attempt to keep warm. As we waited, hungry and stiff from unaccustomed riding, we were in no mood to appreciate beauty.

The blackness turned to gray and the gray to light. Preoccupied with our discomfort, we failed to notice that the day was dawning; so the sight was doubly beautiful when suddenly, without warning, like a trick of legerdemain, the clouds broke, shifted and revealed the massive white ramparts of the Himalayan range.

Daylight showed us standing on a bare rough hill that rose abruptly from the mountain plateau. We first looked down five thousand feet across a plain, and then our eyes swept up and up over twenty-eight thousand feet to the topmost point of Everest's crown.

A mist filled the intervening valley and the peaks, wrapped in silvery veils, floated ghost-like between earth and sky. Watching, we saw the pale whiteness of the mountains change to pink, then deepen into a radiant rose. Shades of orchid and violet glanced in and out between the peaks, intensifying the brilliance of the sunrise glow.

As we stood, awed before the grandeur of this mighty mass of towering peaks, the mist dissolved. The sun appeared above the horizon and the glory of the mighty Himalayas lay before us. They rose from fertile plain, up pine clad base, through rock and glacier sides to pinnacles of white. They swept in one magnificent curve across the entire northern horizon, Mount Everest in the center.

L. L. A.

Ships, Returning

A SHIP should come home to green growing lawns
With flowers on every hand,
For water is water, or ocean or snow,
And the sailor longs for land.

JANICE BLANCHARD

How a Craft Begins

IT IS pleasing to contemplate a manufacture rising gradually from its first mean state by the successive labours of innumerable minds; to consider the first hollow trunk of an oak, in which perhaps the shepherd could scarce venture to cross a brook swelled with a shower, enlarged at last into a ship of war, . . . setting storms and billows at defiance, and visiting the remotest parts of the globe. And it might contribute to dispose us to a kinder regard for the labours of one another, if we were to consider from what unpromising beginnings the most useful productions of art have probably arisen. Who, when he saw the first sand or ashes, by a casual intenseness of heat, melted into a metalline form, rugged with excrescences and clouded with impurities, would have imagined that in this shapeless lump lay concealed so many conveniences of life as would in time constitute a great part of the happiness of the world? Yet by some such fortuitous liquefaction was mankind taught to procure a body at once in a high degree solid and transparent, which might admit the light of the sun and exclude the violence of the wind; which might extend the sight of the philosopher to new ranges of existence, and charm him at one time with the unbounded extent of the material creation, and at another with the endless subordination of animal life. . . . Thus was the first artificer in glass employed, though without his own knowledge or expectation. He was facilitating and prolonging the enjoyment of light, enlarging the avenues of science, and conferring the highest and most lasting pleasures; he was enabling the student to contemplate nature, and the beauty to behold herself.—DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON, in "The Rambler" for April 17, 1750.

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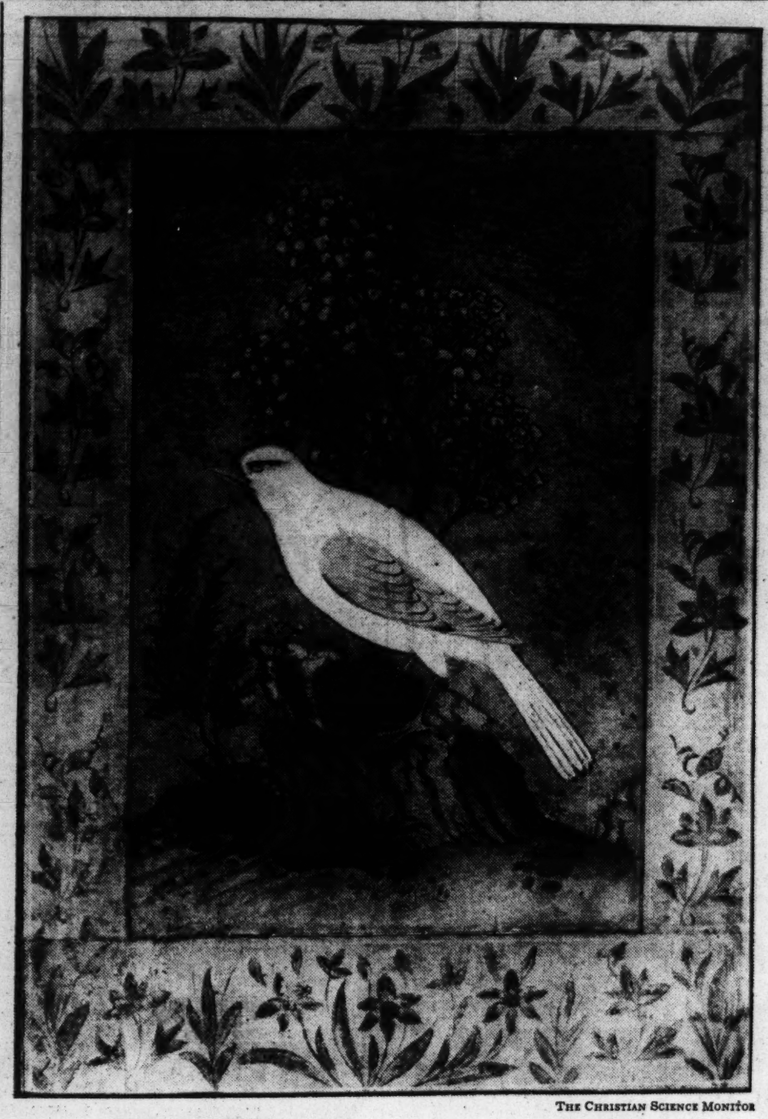

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A WHITE THRUSH: *A Seventeenth-Century Persian Miniature*

A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY Persian artist has chosen a simple subject for his composition, a white thrush perched on a rock, and has made a bold and exquisite design. The bird is drawn in delicate detail, particularly in the rendering of the feathers and feet. The rocks and tree, in contrast, are more conventionalized to suit the exigencies of space. The smaller accents of rocks, plants, and twigs are delineated meticulously, yet not naturalistically enough to detract from the pattern as a whole. The design is subtle and animated: the small plant under the thrush's beak bends towards the tree. The swirling cloud forms, indicated lightly in gold on a yellow background, add further to its liveliness. Not the least interesting are the fragile flower motifs of the wide border, brushed in lightly and deftly. The soft, yet brilliant, color harmony of white, yellow, and gold gives this little composition a jewel-like quality.

Miniatures such as this were produced primarily for rulers as book illustrations, or as pictures to be kept in an album. The Persian artist's subject matter was limited, there being little religious or popular painting. He drew his inspiration from Persian poetry, history, the deeds of kings, and the world of nature about him. The small page at his disposal called forth all his ingenuity. Consequently, he emphasized those elements which would give the most effective results—pattern, decorative detail, and color. All attempts at naturalism, as we know it, were abandoned. Thus, in this illustration, the thrush is much larger than the rock upon which he rests and the tree which affords him a sheltering background. The artist was quite ready to sacrifice accurate perspective to the interest of pattern, and the skillful decoration of a page. That he was not displeased with his finished composition is evident from the signature in small flourishing script in the immediate foreground, which reads, "Drawn by Mu'in Musavvir in 1100 A. H." (i. e. A. D. 1688).

The Typical English Cottage

THE villages of England are immemorial, and many a village street, unlighted and unpaved, lined by hedges, behind which are garden strips and houses that may well be five hundred years old, has altered but little. Windows have been glazed, chimney pots now replace the rough open flue. But the shape of the roof, its thatch, slate or tile, the walls and the principal features have remained. The cottage of the Cotswold is probably the most beautiful, but many a grim, northern but or ben has the line that handcraft gave it and use has confirmed. The red roofs of the Northumbrian and Yorkshire fishing villages glow with hospitality against the grey skies. The slate roofs of Wales gleam in the rain. Thatch is actually becoming fashionable and is still possible in widespread villages. There is every variety of stone, plain or whitewashed, tarred or painted. The colour-washed plaster of Suffolk, buff, magenta, madder or cream, is hard to beat. The timber-framed house of such regions is probably largely supported by the open brick chimney piece at either end. But rosy-lichened brick is also beautiful for its own sake, and so is stained or painted weather-boarding.

The door, just large enough for one person to pass in and out, is timber framed, and the sill is worn. Before it, two little seats are built out from the cottage, and stand next the path to prevent the outgoer from running into passers-by. If the door stands behind a garden, at the head of a little paved or shingled path between the potato patch and a small flower border, then the seat will be built flush with the wall, and perhaps have honeysuckle or some simple climbing plant trained over it. Here, in the fine summer evenings, the family will sit at the domestic tasks. Otherwise there is the one living-room, in which everything happens, and has happened for generations. The window is elongated by the shutters without, hanging either side, and almost universally painted green. Within, the wide window sill accommodates a row of geraniums and similar plants, whose bright-coloured petals luxuriate in the carbon-laden air. . . . The stairs corkscrew round a post, shiny with age, and furnished with a rope, in lieu of handrail, to aid grandparents and grandchildren. . . .

This is the cottage in which most of the nation have lived for most of English history. It is now less sought, less crowded, and is being more and more pulled down and rebuilt on lines that would have astonished many an old cottager to the point of discomfort. But enough are left to show how the simplest and most natural form of dwelling evolved.—From "Old England," by R. H. MOTTRAM. (New York: Studio Publications.)

Sunset in Winter

THERE is slow crimson in the winter sky
Where the sun drifts down into the night;
Far in the north, one lonely star is high
And brilliant with a clear and frosty light.
Over the earth a singular stillness falls,
So deep its presence is a chill hand laid
Upon the heart, and when a lost bird calls,
A silver clamor through the air is made.

The frozen ground rings from the tread of feet,
Grass crackles from the passing of a hare;
A last, faint radiance pervades the sheet
Of ice, where lies the pond like opaque air
Touched by the lingering fingers of the sun,
Before night's curtains fall, and day is done.

MARY WILLIS SHELBURNE

"Love never faileth"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE who had received what seemed to him bad treatment, wrote a letter to the offender, protesting and making some attempt at vindication and justification. While perhaps accurate in its statements, the letter did not bring to him the satisfaction he had anticipated; and in all honesty he asked himself: "Will this letter heal the situation? Will it cause my friend to love me more and better?" The answer was obvious; so another letter was written and sent which did not include any reference to the unpleasant incident, but instead, its entire content was intended to further the friendship. All misunderstandings vanished after the letter had fulfilled its mission. As he wrote the second letter a great joy welled up in the writer's consciousness, and he recalled the words of the Master, Christ Jesus (Luke 6:31), "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise."

Paul, after specifically referring to "tongues of men and of angels," prophecy, understanding of mysteries, faith, philanthropy, nonresistance to persecution, states very emphatically that each is barren and vain if without love. Indeed, he dismisses them all as of little worth if love be lacking; then he declares with conviction (I Corinthians 13:8), "Love never faileth."

Christ Jesus, in the garden of Gethsemane, exemplified the love which "never faileth" when he called Judas "Friend." Friend! How hard it is today, after centuries of Christianity, for Christians to think of Judas without resentment and condemnation, yet Jesus called him "Friend"! But some may say, How could Jesus call him "Friend," and how can we do so in the face of Judas' disloyal betrayal of Jesus? Jesus knew, as all must learn, that evil is never personal, never part of the individual who falls a victim to its machinations and malicious purposes. It was not difficult, therefore, for Jesus to see beyond the sinful traitor to Judas' real selfhood.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, explains very clearly Jesus' method of healing where she writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." That Jesus' view was correct is readily seen by the fact that Judas immediately sought to rectify the wrong he had done, returning the money paid him for the betrayal, and admitting that he had done wrong.

The wise thing to do in all human affairs is always the loving thing. The loving act, however, must not be confused with the unwarranted and unwise condoning of wrong actions or encouraging anyone willfully to persist in them. Spiritual love is ameliorative, purifying, restorative; it is just, and therefore demands that justice be done. Thus, in calling Judas "Friend," Jesus impersonalized the evil—separated it from Judas; and this was just to him, for it tore away the mask of evil that had appeared in the guise of greed to Judas.

A careful study of the words and works of Christ Jesus reveals a love too great for selfish consideration, too pure to be adulterated by human limitations, too sublime to be thwarted or circumvented by personalities. It is apparent at once that Jesus lived and worked solely for the glorification of God. Such spiritual love never makes false concessions to persons, to matter and its allurements. It is never weak, excusing misdeeds and divergencies which would interfere with divine justice and strict obedience thereto; never cowardly, fearing to expose sin and its deceptive claims of power and entity. Spiritual love is fearless, just, and strong. How true indeed, are these words of Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 22): "Justice requires reformation of the sinner. Mercy cancels the debt only when justice approves."

"Love never faileth"! Spiritual love begets confidence, encourages, banishes all evil, all fear, all doubt. Spiritual love includes all and excludes none. It acknowledges God as the one and only Father-Mother of all, and man as His perfect image and likeness. It reveals one family, the sons and daughters of God. Spiritual love wipes away the mental scar, for love forgives and forgets. Love cannot be denied its benign expression. These words of Mrs. Eddy are enlightening (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 250): "As a human quality, the glorious significance of affection is more than words: it is the tender, unselfish deed done in secret; the silent, ceaseless prayer; the self-forgetful heart that overflows; the veiled form stealing on an errand of mercy, out of a side door; the little feet tripping along the sidewalk; the gentle hand opening the door that turns toward want and woe, sickness and sorrow, and thus lighting the dark places of earth." Christ Jesus said (John 15:17), "These things I command you, that ye love one another."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

Harbor Night

AT LAST these weary little freighters keep
A deeper silence and a sounder sleep,
Anchored here beneath the winter stars,
Ice plated on quiet decks and spars,
A binnacle lamp's dim glow behind a wheel,
Black glassy waters lapping at each keel.
The gulls have gone that quested here at noon;
Somewhere a harmonica's nostalgic tune
Drifts briefly up and then is still;
Somewhere a fog-horn splits the chill
Night air; and high above the dark crosstrees
Ascends the silver fire of the Pleiades,
The seven faithful sailing stars that keep
A vigil over little ships asleep.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

„Die Liebe höret nimmer auf"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EINER, der glaubte, schlecht behandelt worden zu sein, schrieb dem Beleidiger einen Brief, worin er sich dagegen verwahrte und sich zu verteidigen und zu rechtfertigen suchte. Während der Brief wohl genau abgefaßt gewesen sein mochte, befriedigte er ihn nicht so, wie er erwartet hatte; und er fragte sich offen und ehrlich: „Wird dieser Brief die Lage heilen? Wird er meinen Freund bewegen, mich mehr und besser zu lieben?" Die Antwort war klar. Er schrieb daher einen andern Brief, der nichts von dem unerfreulichen Vorfall enthielt, und sandte ihn ab. Der ganze Inhalt war von der Absicht getragen, die Freundschaft zu fördern. Alle Mißverständnisse waren beseitigt, nachdem der Brief seine Mission erfüllt hatte. Als er den zweiten Brief schrieb, erfüllte eine große Freude sein Bewußtsein, und es fielen ihm die Worte des Meisters Christus Jesus ein (Luk. 6, 31): „Wie ihr wollt, daß euch die Leute tun sollen, also tut ihnen gleich auch ihr".

Nachdem Paulus besonders auf „Menschen- und Engelzungen", auf das Weissagen, das Wissen aller Geheimnisse, den Glauben, die Mildtätigkeit, das widerstandslose Erdulden von Verfolgung hingewiesen hatte, stellte er sehr nachdrücklich fest, daß das alles ohne Liebe unfruchtbar und vergeblich ist. Ja, er tut es einfach als wertlos ab, wenn die Liebe fehlt; dann erklärt er mit Überzeugung (1. Kor. 13, 8): „Die Liebe höret nimmer auf".

Christus Jesus gab im Garten Gethsemane ein Beispiel von der Liebe, die „nimmer aufhört", als er Judas seinen „Freund" nannte. Freund! Wie schwer es heute nach jahrhundertelangem Christentum den Christen fällt, ohne Groll und Verdammung an Judas zu denken! Doch Jesus nannte ihn „Freund"! Manche mögen sagen: Wie konnte Jesus ihn „Freund" nennen, und wie können wir es tun angesichts seines treulosen Verrats an Jesus? Jesus wußte, was alle verstehen lernen müssen, daß das Böse nie persönlich ist, nie ein Teil dessen ist, der seinen Machenschaften und bösen Absichten zum Opfer fällt. Es war daher für Jesus nicht schwer, über den sündigen Verräter hinweg das wirkliche Selbst des Judas zu sehen.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, erklärt Jesu Heilverfahren auf sehr verständliche Art, wenn sie schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 476, 477): „Jesus sah in der Wissenschaft den vollkommenen Menschen, der ihm da erschien, wo den Sterblichen der sündige, sterbliche Mensch erscheint. In diesem vollkommenen Menschen sah der Heiland Gottes eigenes Gleichnis, und diese korrekte Anschauung vom Menschen heilte die Kranken". Daß Jesu Anschauung richtig war, ist leicht daraus zu ersehen, daß Judas sein begangenes Unrecht sofort zu berichtigen suchte, indem er das für den Verrat empfangene Geld zurückgab und zugab, daß er unrecht gehandelt hatte.

Es ist weise, in allen menschlichen Angelegenheiten immer liebevoll zu handeln. Liebevolles Handeln ist jedoch nicht zu verwechseln mit ungerechtfertigtem und unweisem Übersehen des Unrechttuns oder damit, daß man zu eigensinnigem Beharren im Unrechttun ermutigt. Geistige Liebe bessert, reinigt, stellt wieder her; sie ist gerecht und fordert daher, daß Gerechtigkeit geübt werde. Indem er Judas „Freund" nannte, machte Jesus das Böse unpersönlich—trennte es von Judas. Das war gerecht an ihm gehandelt; denn es nahm dem Bösen, das an Judas in der Verkleidung von Habgier herangetreten war, die Maske ab.

Sorgfältiges Nachdenken über die Worte und Werke Christi Jesu enthüllt eine Liebe, die zu groß war, um selbstsüchtige Erwägungen aufkommen zu lassen, zu rein, um durch menschliche Begrenzungen verfälscht, zu erhaben, um durch Persönlichkeiten vereitelt oder überlistet zu werden. Es ist ohne weiteres ersichtlich, daß Jesus nur für die Verherrlichung Gottes lebte und wirkte. Eine solche geistige Liebe macht weder Personen noch der Materie und ihren Verlockungen falsche Zugeständnisse. Sie ist nie schwach: sie entschuldigt Missetaten und Abweichungen nicht, die der göttlichen Gerechtigkeit und deren strenger Befolgung zuwiderlaufen. Sie ist nie feige und fürchtet sich nie davor, Sünde und ihre täuschenden Ansprüche auf Macht und Wesenheit bloßzustellen. Geistige Liebe ist furchtlos, gerecht und stark. Wie wahr doch Mrs. Eddys Worte sind (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 22): „Die Gerechtigkeit erheischt die Umwandlung des Sünders. Die Barmherzigkeit erläßt die Schuld nur, wenn die Gerechtigkeit zustimmt".

„Die Liebe höret nimmer auf"! Geistige Liebe erzeugt Zuversicht, sie ermutigt, sie verbannt alles Böse, alle Furcht, allen Zweifel. Geistige Liebe schließt alle in sich und schließt niemand aus. Sie anerkennt Gott als den einen und einzigen Vater-Mutter-Gott aller und den Menschen als Sein vollkommenes Bild und Gleichnis. Sie enthüllt eine Familie, die Söhne und Töchter Gottes. Geistige Liebe beseitigt die mentale Narbe; denn Liebe vergibt und vergißt. Der Liebe kann ihr liebreicher Ausdruck nicht verweigert werden. Folgende Worte von Mrs. Eddy sind erleuchtend (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 250): „Als menschliche Eigenschaft ist die herrliche Bedeutung von Liebe mehr als Worte: sie ist die im Verborgenen verrichtete milde, selbstlose Tat; das stille, unaufhörliche Gebet; das selbstvergessende, überströmende Herz; die verhüllte Gestalt, die sich durch eine Seitentür heimlich entfernt, um an jemand Barmherzigkeit zu üben; die die Straße entlang trippelnden Füßchen; die milde Hand, die die Tür öffnet, hinter der Mangel und Elend, Krankheit und Leid seufzen, und so die finsteren Orte der Erde erhellt". Christus Jesus sagte (Joh. 15, 17): „Das gebiete ich euch, daß ihr euch untereinander liebet".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1938

Trade Pacts Under Debate At Radcliffe

Discussion Opens First Session of School of Politics

Three-Days Plans

Neutrality Scheduled for Addresses on Program for Evening

Reciprocal trade agreements constituted the subject for the opening session of the Foreign Affairs School of Politics at Radcliffe College this afternoon. The School, which lasts for three days, is an annual event of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, and is conducted in Agassiz House, with the co-operation of the College and the Cambridge League of Women Voters. Mrs. Edwin J. Cohn is Vice-President in charge of this year's discussions.

James H. Stone, Secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, the first speaker, gave the point of view of the home market industry. His address was followed by a presentation of the case for exporting manufacturers, by George F. Bauer, Export Manager of the Automobile Manufacturers Association. The latter launched the World Trade League in New York. He has been connected with the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce and with the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Trade.

Bulwark Against Fascism

Urging that a united nation stand solidly behind the Hull trade program, Alvin H. Hansen, this afternoon described international trade as an essential bulwark against Fascism, as "a necessary condition for the survival of the democratic ideal."

He said that the three great totalitarian states, Germany, Italy and Russia, were out of touch with anything that resembled an international price structure, but the great democracies of the world, and their satellites, were still in moderately close contact with one another in an international market, though that market was far less free than formerly, owing to quota regulations, exchange difficulties, enormously high tariffs and imperial preferential systems.

"The democratic international and the authoritarian economic systems," he said, "confront each other in areas not yet wholly committed to one system or the other. The survival of the democratic countries depends upon the maintenance and extension of trade contacts. If the economic bonds between them are broken, they will perish. This is the international significance of the Hull trade agreements program."

To Discuss Neutrality

Under the chairmanship of Dr. Bernice Brown Cronkhite, Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Radcliffe College, this evening's discussion on neutrality will be led by Miss Dorothy Detzer. She is National Executive Secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and began her career by using funds saved for her college education to travel in the countries of the Far East. For a year she lived in the Philippine Islands, after which she became a resident at Hull House, Chicago. In 1920 she joined the American Friends Service Committee and spent nearly two years in Vienna, in child-feeding work, after which she traveled to Russia, with the Friends Relief Unit, to assist in the Volga Valley during the famine.

Clark M. Eichelberger, Director of the League of Nations Association, and of the Campaign for the World Economic Corporation, will expound the way of collective security, as an instrument of peace.

Tomorrow morning's topic, the aims, aspirations and methods of the "Have Not" countries, will be taken up, at 10:30, with an address on Germany, "Colonial Expansion or

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain continuing this afternoon and early tonight, followed by clearing and much colder late tonight; Wednesday generally fair and colder; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or upper 20's; southerly gales, diminishing late this afternoon and shifting to westerly and continuing fresh to moderate.

Maine: Rain this afternoon and tonight, colder tonight; Wednesday snow flurries and much colder, except generally fair in the extreme south portion.

New Hampshire: Rain changing to snow and colder tonight; Wednesday snow flurries and much colder except generally fair in the extreme south portion.

Vermont: Rain changing to snow and much colder tonight; Wednesday snow flurries and colder.

Massachusetts: Rain this afternoon and probably early tonight, changing to snow in the west portion; much colder tonight; Wednesday generally fair and colder in the east and snow flurries and colder in the west portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain this afternoon, followed by generally fair and much colder tonight; Wednesday generally fair and much colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Southeast and south gales, shifting to westerly and diminishing over the south portion this afternoon and over the north portion tonight and overcast weather with rain except near Sandy Hook tonight; Wednesday generally fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	51	36	Minneapolis	0	0
Bermuda	68	64	New Orleans	44	44
Chicago	32	30	New York	56	56
Denver	30	18	Norfolk	58	52
Helena	28	26	Philadelphia	56	52
Jacksonville	54	54	St. Louis	14	14
Los Angeles	50	50	San Francisco	46	46
Miami	64	64	Washington	48	48

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 25.
B—Minimum Jan. 24.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 6:36 p. m.; height, 7.6 feet.
Wednesday, 7:30 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:00 p. m.

Heads Conference

© Bachrach

Mrs. Edwin J. Cohn

Chairman of the School of Politics Conducted by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters at Radcliffe College

Quinn Declares Race Revenue Not For R. I. Budget

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 25 (AP)—Gov. Robert E. Quinn declared today he was not depending upon any revenue from Narragansett race track to help finance the increased state budget in the next fiscal year, that he expected to finance the increase chiefly with a state income tax, and that he believed that racing days in Rhode Island might well be cut from more than 70 in the past to perhaps 60.

The Governor declared, he would recommend as part of his tax program that the state's take from the pari-mutuels be increased either by boosting the percentage from 3½ to 4, cutting the track's share from 6½ to 6 per cent, or by the state taking the breakage, which has amounted in the past to about $225,000 a year.

Amplifying these statements, the Governor said he could not be sure at this time that there would be any racing at Narragansett Park this year.

He has told those interested in the park and the public generally that there will be no racing there as long as Walter E. O'Hara has anything to do with the track's operation. Next Feb. 9 the stockholders of the track will meet in special session in response to a call of four directors whose avowed purpose is to remove Mr. O'Hara from the track presidency and managing directorship.

In any case, the Governor declared he was not depending upon track revenue to finance the State Government, but would go forward with the plan that an income tax, coupled with increased taxes on electric power and communications companies should be levied to make up the nearly $5,000,000 additional revenue needed for a balanced budget.

If there should be approximately $1,000,000 revenue from the race track, or even more because of an increased state percentage, the Governor declared his belief that such revenue should be applied to reduction of the state debt.

Designer's Work Shown

A comprehensive exhibit of the work of William A. Dwiggins, prominent local designer, under the sponsorship of the American Institute of Graphic Arts, will be on exhibition in the Treasure Room of the Boston Public Library Jan. 26-Feb. 4. The work of this well-known designer includes books, bookplates, business forms, drawings, calligraphy, water prints, prints, and stencils.

Kennedy Calls Community Aid 'Good Business'

U. S. Ambassador Urges Over-Subscription of Boston Fund

Campaign Opens

5,000 Workers Attend Rally at Mechanics Building to Hear Addresses

It is "good, sound, wise business foresight" to aid in sending the 1938 Greater Boston Community Fund drive well beyond its $4,500,000 objective, Joseph P. Kennedy, Ambassador to Great Britain, declared last night as 5000 workers attended a meeting in Mechanics Building, opening the drive.

Other speakers included Charles Francis Adams, President of the Community Federation; Leverett Saltonstall, General Chairman of the 1938 drive; Gov. Charles F. Hurley, and Maurice J. Tobin.

Services performed by the 109 agencies sharing in the Community Fund were dramatically indicated in a parade through the hall, with soldiers, sailors and marines preceding the floats.

Mr. Kennedy, a native of Boston, told the workers that to the business man "a contribution to the success of the campaign is in reality the equivalent of paying the premium on an insurance policy that protects all his earthly possessions and furnishes security for the continuance of the kind of society in which he has prospered.

Guard Against Risk

"People in dire distress constitute a danger spot," he continued. "A society callous to the needy is furnishing fuel for a social conflagration. . . . The intelligence, the good sense and the moral caliber of society is made manifest far more by an activity like yours than through political attacks, which seldom advantage the community. . . . There is no field of endeavor where the spirit of Boston is so apparent as in the field of social welfare. Your private charities for many years have been effectively and intelligently ameliorating the conditions of the less fortunate. Your system, including child clinics, hospitals, modern probation technique and the like has come to be a model for other communities."

In common with the other speakers, the Ambassador emphasized the fact that Municipal, State and Federal Social Security measures—although so much expanded recently—do not take care of the services offered by organizations, inspired by truly neighborly sympathy and human interest, such as those represented in this drive.

Strife Not Inevitable

Mr. Adams, in a brief talk, declared: "We of this Federation believe that strife is not inevitable; that the laws of savagery must yield to the laws of humanity. We believe that today humanity and religion bid us to 'love our neighbors as ourselves.' We believe that human relations should be conducted in good will, humanity, justice and unity, and we now ask your aid to give those good things to our city."

Mr. Saltonstall stated that all those present at the rally were there because they knew that the 109 cooperating agencies are doing the neighborly work which they would like to do themselves but were not able to on a scale demanded in a large city. "These agencies," he said, "are helping you to be a Good Neighbor to those around you who need your help."

Vermont's Capital and Labor Warned by Aiken to Obey Law

Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 25—Gov. George D. Aiken outlined his policies regarding labor and strikes in an address Friday before a State-wide meeting of labor organizations in Bennington. He declared he would insist upon observance of the law by both parties to any controversy, adding, "there will be no Chicago Memorial Day parties while I am Governor."

The Governor endorsed collective bargaining as a form of co-operative effort but said it was not incumbent upon government to take sides between labor groups or in controversies between employer and employee.

"I believe," he continued, "the function of government is to see that laws are enforced, strictly and impartially, that suffering is reduced to a minimum, and that government becomes the servant of the whole people and not the master."

Referring to proposed legislation in Vermont, Governor Aiken declared:

"May I say to you, as I say to my fellow farmers, that the less legislation we can get along with the better off we will be!"

The Governor reiterated his opposition to compulsory regulation by State or Federal Governments unless all efforts to succeed by voluntary means has failed.

Apologizing for his lack of experience in speaking before labor groups, Governor Aiken confessed that while on the one hand he had never worked in a mill, on the other he had never owned a share of stock or had any part in the management of a corporation.

"The first money I ever earned," he told his audience, "was from weeding gardens at 5 cents an hour," and "the most money I ever made in one year was the year 1937, thanks to my salary of $5,000 from the State of Vermont."

He added that he spent more than half of this to pay off debts.

"For generations," the Governor said, "small groups of men have been enabled to amass immense fortunes by reason of legislation giving them unfair advantages or an un-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 99)

Railroad-Ship Dispute Brings Freight Embargo

In Boston Today

Concerns Differ Over Rate Split

Because the Boston & Maine Railroad and the Merchants & Miners Transportation Co., are unable to agree upon a division of joint rates on freight handled by both carriers, embargoes have been declared on freight moving between New England points and the vicinity of Baltimore, Md., via the land and water route, it was charged today by the Boston Port Authority.

In an appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission to order the embargo cancelled, the Port Authority yesterday telegraphed Washington: "the embargo is primarily the result of apparently hopeless dispute between the carriers over divisions of joint rates."

Under the embargoes now in effect, no cargo brought to Boston by rail or truck for transshipment to boats for Baltimore, or points beyond, will be accepted if the freight is on a "through" bill of lading. If it is on a Boston bill of lading, the freight is accepted, which means shippers have to route goods first to Boston and pay the regular freight charge and then ship to destination, paying that regular rate. The former plan was to route the goods "through" on one bill of lading, the two carriers dividing the receipts.

Hurley Orders Hospital Inquiry

Gov. Charles F. Hurley today ordered an investigation of all the circumstances surrounding the alleged killing of two inmates of the Medfield State Hospital by Frank Loprete, another inmate. The second victim passed on this morning. The tragedy occurred Saturday.

Meanwhile, Thomas H. Buckley, State Auditor, who yesterday revealed what had happened on Saturday, reported that sometime in August, 1937, a patient named James Castlin slew another patient, Barney Bertelson Mr. Buckley further declared that although Paul Nelson, medical examiner at Medfield, found it to be a case of homicide, no inquest was held.

Questioned about this, Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, Commissioner of Mental Diseases, said: "As far as this department is concerned, the case is closed."

No Clippings Found

Dr. Perkins claimed that newspapers carried stories of the affair at the time but a check by newspaper men of clipping files and also of the Copeland News Service re-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Gale Blows Liner Away From Dock

Blustering its way on the tail of yesterday's fog, a 38-mile-an-hour gale blew into Boston today, driving a heavy rain before it, preventing at least one vessel from docking on schedule and even stopping the hands on the south face of the Custom House Tower clock at 4:20 a. m.

The retarded vessel is the Cunard-White Star liner, Carinthia, which retired to anchor in President Roads after eight tugs—six more than usual—had been unable to dock her in East Boston. Scorning the efforts of the grunting, puffing tugs, the wind caught the Carinthia broadside just as it was pointed for the slip and swept it completely around. Only rarely has such a thing happened before to a large ocean liner in Boston Harbor.

The wind blew an unusual amount of business to tugboat companies on the waterfront since all vessels required extra towing to get into their slips. Some ships which usually dock under their own power required tows.

Among the 60 Boston-bound passengers who came within waving distance of friends on the Cunard dock was the original cast of T. S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral" which played 600 performances in London. Waiting to meet the players were Ashley Dukes, co-producer of the play with Gilbert Miller, and A. G. Munro, general manager for the Shubert Theater, where the play will run for two weeks.

The Carinthia left its temporary anchorage this afternoon and was expected to dock by three o'clock.

Blizzard Shifts—Boston to Escape

Boston, swept by a gusty rainstorm today, will escape the severe cold wave, accompanied by a snowstorm of blizzard proportions, which lashed the Midwest overnight but has turned north over the Lakes Region.

The local forecast is for continuation of rain, and warmer today and early tonight, followed by colder weather tonight and probably becoming fair and colder Wednesday.

The lowest temperatures tonight, according to the Weather Bureau, will be in the middle 40's.

Temperature Rises

The precipitation today measured four-tenths of an inch. Thirty-six degrees was the low for the night—at 7 p. m.—and by nine this morning the reading had advanced to 51 degrees.

While the rain descended in sheets, watchmen at the Courthouse became alarmed lest the fires in salamanders, used to keep cement from freezing, would ignite canvas aprons and repeat the fire of two weeks ago. They asked the department to send men to extinguish the fires. Instead, fire apparatus clanged up to the building and windows of office buildings in the neighborhood were thronged immediately with workers.

Midwest Buried

The disturbance over the Prairie States continued to increase in in-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Chimes Resound Across Common

Rivalling the mellow resonance of great church bells in Boston belfries, Westminster chimes played every quarter of an hour on a little instrument in Steinert Hall, began yesterday to boom out over the Common from powerful sound projectors permanently installed on the front of the building, at 162 Boylston Street.

Although built up to stirring volume by electrical amplification, the chimes, governed by a pendulum-type clock, are no larger than those ordinarily found in some good timepieces.

The mechanism is installed in a soundproof closet in the basement of the building. In addition to the automatic device producing the Westminster sequences, there is a keyboard and electric dampers for use in hand playing the chimes.

It is claimed the use of bakelite instead of metal in the striking heads of the chimes, produces an unusually mellow tone.

A similar installation was placed in the tower of the new First Congregational Church in Randolph, Mass., recently by M. Steinert & Sons. There the 21-note chime is operated from the organ console of the church. The tones may be heard distinctly at a distance of a mile.

The installation is the first electronic chime to be permanently installed in a New England church tower. It will be used on Feb. 13 when the church is dedicated, and every Sunday thereafter.

Humane Society Progress Shown

More than 600,000 persons, including many children, were told of the methods and results of the American Humane Education Society during the past year, said Francis H. Rowley, president of the Society, in his report at the Society's seventieth annual meeting in Boston today.

Humane education, which was introduced by George Thorndike Angell in 1899, when he founded the American Humane Education Society, has become the most important activity of humane organization.

Mr. Rowley said that "animal workers realize today, as never before, that they can accomplish their goal more surely and more quickly by education to prevent cruelty than by seeking to punish for cruelties already committed, and that humane education not only saves the animal from suffering abuses but also has far-reaching effects in the development of the child's character."

Tobin Scores Tax 'Racket' Of Law Firms

Advice for Holding Up of Levy Payments Must End, He Says

Budget Soars

Denouncing as a racket the practice of large law firms in advising clients to hold up their tax payments to the city until abatements had been settled, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today told Shriners of Aleppo Temple that he was out to put the City of Boston on as sound a paying basis as any going business concern.

Most of the Shriners were business men who appreciated the Mayor's determination not to allow unpaid bills to string along to the point where the city's affairs would be placed in jeopardy.

No sound business, said Mr. Tobin, would permit its debtors to withhold payment of their bills for two to ten years.

"The co-operation of business houses is urgent," the Mayor explained, "if taxes on industry are to be lowered and the city returned to the point where it can encourage industry to re-settle here."

Mr. Tobin insisted that lawyers who advise the withholding of tax payments should be haled before the Bar Association for unethical practices. Some of the largest firms in the city, he said, were involved in this "racket."

In regard to tax titles held by the city on properties acquired through delinquent taxes, the Mayor promised some quick sales. About $5,000,000 is tied up in these properties.

The Mayor concluded with an urgent appeal for support in bringing the Shriners' annual convention to this city in 1939. A Shrine convention has not been held in Boston since 1895.

Employees Warned

With the budget total $3,000,000 higher than last year, prospects of salary increases are slim, Mayor Tobin advised city employees last night—unless they put an immediate end to waste and leakage of the city's money.

Those who co-operate, the Mayor promised, "will be rewarded in no uncertain manner." It will be in their interest to effect savings which, in turn, may be applied to the program of promotions and salary increases.

In addition to curtailing waste, the Mayor demanded that courtesy be shown taxpayers calling at departmental offices. For obedience to this injunction employees will go on a "merit" list.

"You men know where there is waste," said the Mayor, "I don't blame you one bit to feel sour and disappointed if waste is permitted to continue, while salary increases are stopped. The sooner we can dry up the fountains of inefficiency, the sooner consideration can be given to just salary claims of employees.

"Whenever I find some employee who has contributed to the increased efficiency of the city, I'm going to recognize and reward that employee in no uncertain manner."

In the past employees have restrained from calling a mayor's attention to wasteful practices through fear of "stepping on someone's toes friendly to the administration," he added.

"That fear can be dissipated now for I have no friends who must be protected," Mayor Tobin stated.

The Mayor, who has been at work on his annual budget since Friday, disclosed that it will be $3,000,000 higher this year than last.

Of this $3,000,000, about half or two thirds will be needed by the welfare department, which, it is estimated, has 4000 more recipients in all classes than a year ago.

Your Choice!

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Hazel Starr

With a New Style, Boston-Made Reindeer Skin Ski Boot Weighing Four Pounds on One Foot, Miss Hazel Starr Wears on the Other a Five-Ounce White Sandalero for Summer Wear. Both Are Attracting Wide Attention at the Boston Shoe Fair

Curls on Top, Ears Showing, Style in Hair

Hair-raising designs distinguish the style show of the Massachusetts State Association of Hairdressers and Cosmeticians, which opened yesterday at the Hotel Statler. Fashion, according to Madame Humble of Zurich, Switzerland, originator of the Page Boy bob, combs the hair high on the head, with a daguerreotype "quife." No more dangling locks at the neck-line.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, reported the designer, will be sheared to a "three-in-one" coiffure like the one featured at the exhibition. Cut with an upward movement, it can be combed in three different styles: curls rolled high on the crown, lower with curled bangs, and draped a trifle over the ears.

The business woman's hair comb, offered as the most fashionable, rolls neatly back from the hair line, leaving frank, uncovered ears. An evening "off the face" design, the "boutonniere," provides for the insertion of tiny, twin bouquets to match an escort's buttonhole.

Nail polish colors continue to increase. The manicurist now suggests cyclamen, coral, tomato, Chinese red, rose pearl, sapphire blue, emerald green, topaz, bisque, shrimp, burgundy, coronation, fiesta or swamp fire. The two last mentioned are emphasized as very much à la mode.

A New York representative of a large manicuring establishment just returned from London, where beauty parlors under American direction are increasing in popularity, reported English women prefer paler shades of nail polish.

A few, in the theatrical profession, he found, use brilliant colors, but royalty, and, ergo, the general public shun vivid hues.

Lower State Budget Looms To Confound Hurley Critics

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The possibility loomed today that Gov. Charles F. Hurley will confound his critics by submitting to the Legislature, budget recommendations well below the anticipated highest total in the history of Massachusetts.

The Governor, at present a target for New Deal and Republican attacks, must present his budget figures tomorrow. It is understood they will be filed shortly before 5 p. m., just prior to the closing of the office the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

In two speeches yesterday the Governor indicated his budget would contain sufficient economies to avoid the stigma of a record-high financial program. Such a feat would be politically valuable to a Governor who promised economy but who, in 1937, escaped by only $88,000 from matching Former Gov. James M. Curley's record appropriations of $72,897,931 in 1936.

Must Go Below Last Year

But to show a drastic economy, the Governor must submit a budget totalling less than the appropriations called for in his budget message of last year when he asked the Legislature for authority to spend $71,452,961. Supplementary appropriations always build the final budget figure to a height well above the original. Last year the Governor's final budget totalled $72,609,743, an increase of $1,156,782 over his original recommendations.

All previous estimates of the forthcoming 1938 financial recommendations have been based on the fact that the Governor must find room for $2,000,000 additional expenditures, represented by legislation passed by the General Court during 1937.

In many cases the Governor must shoulder a major portion of this expense as part of his own program. For instance the law permitting Massachusetts judges to retire under pensions of three-fourths their annual salaries was adopted at the Governor's request. The additional cost is estimated at $250,000 annually.

While the Governor did not sup-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Buckley Move Held Bid For Governorship

State Auditor Attacks Hurley Stand on Flood Control

U. S. Offer Cited

Official Demands Governor Accept Bid to Finance River Projects

Political tongues wagged at the State House today following the demand made upon Gov. Charles F. Hurley by Thomas H. Buckley, State Auditor, to accept the Federal Government's offer to finance entirely flood control programs on the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers.

The demand was made by the Democratic State Auditor at a victory banquet in Haverhill, Mass., of victorious municipal candidates.

Governor Hurley's tongue didn't wag. His aloof dismissal of press questions today was contained in the remark: "I have no comment, except to say that I am the Governor."

The Buckley statement, coming so shortly after the move of James Roosevelt, son of the President, to line up a powerful Democratic candidate to run against the Governor, who is considered an anti-New Deal Democrat, caused considerable surprise in Democratic circles.

Candidate Sought

The State Auditor and Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, were approached as possible Democratic candidates against the Governor. It is understood Mr. Buckley is in a receptive mood, if sufficient support is promised by the Administration. Thus, some observers felt the Buckley statement might be the start of a sounding-out campaign.

Mr. Buckley spared the Governor no criticism in his speech. The Governor is one of the six New England Governors demanding ratification of flood control compacts under which the States reserve to themselves the right to develop power at the reservoirs. The Federal Government has refused ratification. At present, the Federal Government is willing to pay all costs instead of forcing the States to pay for land damages totaling $4,985,500.

Although the Governors have demanded protection of States' rights, Mr. Buckley said, "The slogan of 'States' rights' was extinguished for all practical purposes when the CWA and other relief agencies came into being in 1933 and until a greater infringment is shown against State sovereignty than is shown in the present flood control plans, the phrase 'States' rights' should not be used as a cloak for the protection of the public utility interests."

Need of Protection

The State Auditor also said: "Massachusetts, as a State, is concerned with one very practical part of flood control, the protection of its inhabitants, their homes, and its industries, from further damage caused by waters rising in the highlands of New Hampshire and Vermont. It is no problem of the citizens of this State what may happen to the power which may develop from any dams erected, except that such power production may furnish a yardstick to lower power rates in this Commonwealth. It is, however, very much the concern of the public and municipal officials of Massachusetts that we do not have a repetition of the flood damage of 1936, through intentional and unwarranted procrastination when an offer of Federal assistance is made. . . .

"The duty of the leaders of the Democratic Party in this Commonwealth is to serve properly the people who elected us, and not begin to be protectors of power companies. In my opinion, the people's protection warrants immediate acceptance of the Federal program, so that the present flood control plan of the Federal Government may be started.

Differs With Governor

"As a minor constitutional officer of the Commonwealth I hesitate to differ with the Governor on the preservation of States' rights, but in this particular matter, I am willing to follow the judgment and leadership of Congressman McCormack and the other Democratic Congressmen from Massachusetts and New England who have unanimously indorsed the program of the Federal Administration. 'States' rights' are the argument of the southern Congressman against the adoption of the wage and hour bill, which would give our industries a chance for fair competition, and apparently are the smoke screen of every selfish group, whose private, petty interest is paramount to the welfare of all the people.

"As a matter of practical finance, the financial cost to be saved to the taxpayers of Massachusetts by the offer of the Federal Government is $2,492,500 as we are obligated to pay 50 per cent of the entire cost, estimated at $4,985,500. I believe, in view of this saving, the taxpayers of the State will leave the academic discussion of 'States' rights' to the power company lawyers."

Timber Operations Benefit to Towns In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LACONIA, N. H., Jan. 25—Treasuries of northern New Hampshire communities as well as labor therein are feeling beneficial effects from improved forest methods practiced in the White Mountain National Forest by the National Forest Service.

White Mountain towns will be enriched by one-fourth the revenue obtained from sale of 12,729,000 board feet of stumpage during the last six months of 1937.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page Ten

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Yes, My Darling Daughter," comedy by Mark Reed, presented by Alfred deLiagre, Jr. Produced by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Featuring Lucile Watson, Violet Heming and Nicholas Joy. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Colonial—
"Julius Caesar," Shakespeare's tragedy, produced by the New York Mercury Theater. Orson Welles, director. 8:45. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:45.

Wilbur—
"Our Town," by Thornton Wilder. Produced by Jed Harris. Featuring Frank Craven. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Movies

Repertory and Mogford Square—
"Make a Wish," featuring Bobby Breen. 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:35. Also "Reaching for the Moon," featuring Bing Crosby. 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10. Tomorrow: "The Girl Said No," with R. Armstrong and Irene Hervey. Also "Cain and Mabel," featuring Clark Gable and Marion Davies.

Metropolitan—

"Hollywood Hotel," with Benny Goodman and his Swing Band, also Dick Powell, Hugh Herbert and Rose-Mary Lane. 10:32 a. m., 1:26, 4:15, 7:04, 9:53. Stage: "Harmony Lane," Georges and Jalna, Jack Major and the Swing-o-Paters.

State and Orpheum—
"The Hurricane," featuring Dorothy Lamour, Jon Hall and Mary Astor. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Beg, Borrow or Steal," with Frank Morgan, Florence Rice and John Beal. Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Uptown—
"52nd Street," with Ian Hunter, Pat Paterson and Zasu Pitts. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Love From a Stranger," with Ann Harding, Basil Rathbone and Binne Hale. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Tremont—
"Call It a Day," with Olivia DeHavilland and Ian Hunter. 10:05 a. m., 1:26, 4:55, 8:15. Also "Dinner at Eight," with Marie Dressler and Wallace Beery. 8:45, 11:35 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 10.

South Station Theater—
"Romance of Radium," "Ski Champs," "Mickey Mouse," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Keith Memorial—
"I Met My Love Again," starring Joan Bennett and Henry Fonda. 10:30 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 7:50, 10:30. Stage show: Mitzi Green, Harriet Hector, and others.

Boston—
"Wise Girl," starring Miriam Hopkins and Ray Milland. "March of Time," 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 9:56.

Coolidge Corner—
"Stand-In," with Leslie Howard, Joan Blondell, Humphrey Bogart and Alan Mowbray. 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. Also "A Girl With Ideas," featuring Wendy Barrie and Kent Taylor. 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

Fine Arts—
"Monastery," 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Also "Ski Chase." 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45.

Scollay and Modern—
"Wells Fargo," with Joel McCrea, Bob Burns, Frances Dee and Lloyd Nolan. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:35. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "52nd Street," with Ian Hunter, Leo Carrillo, Ella Logan and Zasu Pitts. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:15, 4:35, 8. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Love and Hisses," featuring Ben Bernie, Walter Winchell, Simone Simon, and Bert Lahr. Fenway: 1:05, 4, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Thank You, Mr. Moto," featuring Peter Lorre. Fenway: 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

University—
"Double Wedding," with William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:05, 6:25, 9:50. Also "Ebb Tide," featuring Ray Milland and Francis Farmer. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. Tomorrow: Charles Laughton in "Private Life of Henry VIII." Also "A Bill of Divercement," with Katharine Hepburn and John Barrymore.

Hub—
Paul Muni and Bette Davis in "Bordertown," 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Three Broadway Girls," with Joan Blondell, Madge Evans and Ina Claire. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

Exeter—
John Beal and Sally Eilers in "Danger Patrol." 2:15, 5:10, 8. Also "Double Wedding," with William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:25, 6:30, 9:10.

Other Events

Museum of Natural History—
Current exhibition of New England's Fossil Fishes. Berkeley at the corner of Boylston Street.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Gallery talk on Chinese Art by Mrs. Tomita. 10:30. Guidance and lecture on American Paintings by Miss Elliott. 11.

Children's Museum—
Meeting of the Senior Stamp Club and the Bird Club. 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 4.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Caesar in a Sam Browne Belt

Orson Welles's bare-stage production of "Julius Caesar" reached Boston last night. A large audience gave it an ovation at the Colonial Theater.

This telescoped, modern-dress production is already legendary. New York has found it the most exciting performance in a lethargic season. Its effectiveness has not been exaggerated. Rather it has been understated. We had been told that it took away Shakespeare's poetry and made the play a melodrama, to be classed with "Broadway." Actually it is intensified tragedy. Shakespeare not only has been brought up to date but has been made to live upon our stage. Caesar in a Sam Browne belt is cut down by a Brutus in a double-breasted suit and a Casca in a topcoat. Oddly enough, Shakespeare's lines sound congruous in the mouths of these men.

Admittedly the result is surprising. Most of us are not in sympathy with the general notion of playing Shakespeare in modern dress, of radically cutting his text or of omitting scenery. We were prejudiced in advance against the production. It sounded arty. The more remarkable its triumph.

The production still leaves room for debate. The cuts make for swiftness of tragic impact but the telescoping sometimes seems extreme. We can do without the padding. We do not miss Caesar's Ghost. But we feel a little rushed toward Brutus's defeat and self-destruction.

Moreover, if many scenes have been ruthlessly cast out, others have been built up, notably that of the mobbing of the poet Cinna. But this can be defended as a realization in little of the general results for private citizens of political asssassinations and consequent mob violence. Especially since the scene was beautifully staged and played, with Vincent Donehue's gentle poet straying into the light, bewildered by the gradual, silent emergence of more and more men from the shadows, slowly realizing his danger, and whispering and finally crying out his identity until his voice was stilled.

Probably the production lost a little of effect from the large stage and auditorium of the Colonial, in contrast to the small Mercury Theater in New York where it originated. The voices of the principals were not always clearly audible when they faced away from the audience. Also, the crowds, though well handled as to their movements, had not been sufficiently coached in the timing and the speaking of their lines. There were moments of inaction during Marc Anthony's oration. These faults no doubt will be corrected as the company settles into its setting.

The individual parts are well taken. Tom Powers revealed clearly the struggle of Brutus, his resolution, and his final grief. His impersonation depends at present largely upon the mobility of his facial and bodily expression. He has not yet learned to extract the utmost in meaning from his speeches. Witness his reading of the line "Ifanyspeakforhim I-haveoffended."

Edmond O'Brien's Marc Anthony is a lucid characterization, with vivid revelations of his sorrow, his subtlety and his courage. Herbert Ranson's Cassius has a fine vigor and authority. Morgan Farley's Casca is a brilliant portrait of the inner man. Lawrence Fletcher's Caesar is a properly offensive fellow, blown up with power. The lesser parts are well done, but the final praise after all must go to Orson Welles, who conceived the production, and to his associates who helped to carry it out with its bare setting, its lighting, its offstage sounds and its music.

L. A. S.

"Yes, My Darling Daughter"

A broad, brittle and sometimes hilarious farce entitled, "Yes, My Darling Daughter," was presented before the usual opening night subscription audience of the American Theater Society at the Plymouth Theater last evening. This is a typically "modern" play—that is, it contains a sufficient undercurrent of glib sophistication to titillate the upper crust without getting under it.

"Yes, My Darling Daughter" is about a girl who wishes to spend a week-end with a young man on the excuse that they are in love, that he is going to Belgium for two years and that unless things are settled between them, they may never meet again. The daughter crumbles her mother's opposition to the idea by confronting the older woman with her youth in Greenwich Village where, it develops, she was "liberal" in more directions than militant suffragism. The mother's argument breaks down under the weakness of its own inconsistency and the young people go. But Mark Reed, writing a comedy which reverses the usual order of such things by becoming funnier with every act, brings them back for the final act and arranges a marriage so that they may both catch the Queen Mary to Europe.

There is but one way to play this sort of comedy and Lucile Watson as the mother, Violet Heming as a much-divorced sister, Nicholas Joy as the mother's old flame and Charles Bryant as the father, under the directorial guidance of Alfred de Liagre, Jr., prove that they know the formula. Haila Stoddard is amusing as the daughter and Howard Ferguson, who plays the boy, behaves manfully and earnestly, though his constant bellowing is trying. Raymond Sovey's settings are tasteful.

J. D. B.

The Arts in Boston

Theodate Johnson
Who Will Give a Recital Devoted to the Songs of Sibelius at Steinert Hall Thursday Evening

Nancy Follett

Last night in Jordan Hall, Nancy Follett, pianist, played the following program: Bach, two Organ-Choral-Preludes; Liszt, Sonata in B minor; Chopin, Twenty-four Preludes, Op. 28; Debussy, "Reflet dans l'eau," "Poisson d'or" and "Jardins sous la pluie"; Poulenc, Caprice Italien.

This was Miss Follett's début as a recitalist. As winner of honors at the New England Conservatory, from which she graduated, she had been heard on various occasions at the school and in concerts elsewhere. She plays easily and with authority. Her hands are evenly developed, allowing command of the various types of touch necessary to a rounded pianoforte technique. She also appears to have delved into the underlying laws governing the works she essays.

The Bach items did not interest us, chiefly because transcriptions of organ music are futile. Although the Liszt sonata is not one of our favorite works, we found it more arresting in performance. Miss Follett's command of nuance gave her a distinct advantage during the central and final portions of the work.

Miss Follett was ill advised to include all 24 Preludes of Chopin. They are not of equal worth and they served to extend her program beyond the bounds of agreeable length; yet in fairness, one must mention her excellent performance of No. 10, in C sharp minor, No. 8, in F sharp minor, and No. 23, in F major. A lapse of memory marred No. 21, in B flat major, although Miss Follett's cleverness in concealing her difficulty won admiration.

Miss Follett's Debussy was so good it was a pity it could not have been a little better; that it could not have had an added touch of piquancy; a slight fillip of irresponsibility. Miss Follett is a fine musician, evidently, but she is too serious about it, and although we have no quarrel with her choice of the standard items upon her program, we would have welcomed the inclusion of at least one thoroughly amusing work. We feel that this young woman could give us something to chuckle over if she chose to do it. A very friendly audience recalled Miss Follett many times and secured an encore at the close of the program.

G. M. S.

Dance Recital and Art Show

Dorothy Adlow, art critic and lecturer, will give an illustrated talk on Spanish art, and Mary Starks will be the soloist in her own composition, "The Call," in a dance recital and art exhibit on the Spanish theme, to be held by the Contemporary Dance Group at the Elizabeth Peabody Playhouse tomorrow evening.

"Holiday" is among the new group numbers that will be presented. The exhibit will include prints, water colors and posters of Loyalist Spain as seen by Spanish artists. The performance is for the benefit of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

Boston Stage Notes

The Ashley Dukes-Gilbert Miller production of T. S. Eliot's poetic tragedy, "Murder in the Cathedral," will be submitted at the Shubert Theater next Monday evening, with Robert Speaight in his original role of Becket, and the rest of the London company.

Jed Harris's new offering, "Our Town," by Thornton Wilder, will be presented at the Wilbur tonight.

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Yale-in-China to Carry On Despite War and Uncertainty

New England is concerned these days about the continuance of its educational activities in China. In three articles The Christian Science Monitor is presenting a brief review of the history and present status of the three Chinese activities associated with Harvard, Yale, and Smith. Today's article, second in the series, deals with Yale-in-China.

Oldest of the trio of large New England-supported educational centers in China is the multi-functional activity called Yale-in-China. It has survived many an outbreak during its 31 years, and although the present affair is by far the most serious to confront it, Yale-in-China has announced its determination to carry on.

One of the three institutions in which the Yale movement participates, the Yali Union Middle School at Changsa, was forced to close late in December as a result of one Japanese air raid and the increasing danger of others. The other two institutions, however, the Yale Medical School and its associated hospital and nursing school, also at Changsa, and the Yali School of Science at Hua Chang College, Wuchang, are still operating with peak enrollments.

Although the Yale-in-China Association is popularly considered an organization operating educational centers in China, it is at the present time actually a group of Yale men and their friends in this country who are contributing to the work abroad. Whereas the college, middle school and medical work were all founded and for a long time supported by this group, the association today is in the position of participating in three independent Chinese institutions, each directed by a local board of governors, and each financed largely by the Chinese.

Work Started in 1902

The seeds of the present movement were sown in 1902, when a group of Yale alumni, including Timothy Dwight and William Lyon Phelps, organized the Yale Foreign Missionary Society and chose China as the field best suited for its enterprise. In 1903 the authorities of Hunan Province invited the mission to China to provide an institution of higher education. The invitation was accepted and after a preliminary survey a collegiate school was opened in Changsa in the fall of 1906 with an enrollment of 22 students. In 1908 the temporary hospital was opened for service to the community.

In 1913-14 an agreement was made with the Hunan Government and with the leaders of the province for work in medical education.

During the next ten years the work grew steadily until the schools had a faculty of over 50, not counting Chinese without training abroad, and an enrollment of over 500. In January, 1927, the serious communist outbreak arose, which drove most foreigners from China and interrupted all work at Yali.

New School Organized

This interruption lasted for a year and a half but in 1928 the work was resumed and expanded. In the Fall of that year the Yali Union Middle School was organized and opened as a co-operative enterprise between Yale-in-China and four other mission boards operating in Hunan Province. Soon afterward, when it was determined that Yali could not undertake alone the financial responsibility of senior college work, a transfer was agreed upon and the Yali School of Science was opened at the Central China College at Wuchang, 100 miles from Changsa.

Although the formal direction of all the institutions is now Chinese, the Yale association supplies the backbone of the teaching staffs and contributes each year nearly 20 per cent of the total cost of operations. In addition, the association still has a sizeable financial stake in all three institutions and the cost of its holdings in land and buildings is estimated to be approximately $500,000.

Broadly stated, the aims of Yale-in-China have been to carry to the Orient the highest standards of Western education. Hua Chung College, with an enrollment of 300, maintains the highest academic standards and its graduates are eagerly sought, the majority becoming teachers, China's greatest need. The Yali Union Middle School, which had an enrollment of 442 when it closed last month, trains Chinese boys to enter the college and China's other colleges and universities.

Work to Continue

Although officials are loath to make any long-term forecasts regarding the present volatile situation in China, the Association is determined to continue its activities at the two institutions that remain open, as long as it is consistent with the safety of the staff and students.

In September, the Board of Trustees offered evacuation to all members of the staff who desired to leave. All elected to stay, although they were told of Secretary of State Hull's warning that they remained on their own responsibility, and that it might later become impossible for the United States to evacuate its nationals.

In the event that Japan conquers and sets up a puppet government for all China, it is difficult to predict what may happen to the Yale movement. Perhaps it may elect to serve the Chinese people in co-operation with the conquerors. Perhaps the new regime, if it comes, will impose too many restrictions, fetter American initiative, and establish educational goals with which it is impossible for the Yale group to concur.

(Next Article, Harvard-Yenching in China.

Lost Plane Lands At Hartford, Conn., Miles Off Course

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 25 (AP)—A 14-passenger Eastern Airlines Transport plane with five persons aboard landed safely today at Rentschler Field after battling strong winds and rain for seven hours on a scheduled trip to Washington from Newark, N. J.

Capt. Fred Jones, chief pilot, calmly announced upon landing, "Well we left and we landed."

The airliner, carrying two passengers and a crew of three, was feared "lost" for several hours, but Captain Jones said he had been in constant touch with Newark Airport officials by radio and that he had "overshot" his radio beam.

Philip King, employee of the United States Maritime Commission, a resident of Washington, and a passenger, commented when the big ship had been brought to the hangar:

"I can't say enough that's good about the plane and the crew."

The other passenger was C. E. Bane of 4 Radnor Road, Washington, and crew members consisted of Co-Pilot James Corrigan and Edward Lemieux, both of Newark, besides Captain Jones.

Captain Jones said the ship took off from the Newark Airport at 8:30 o'clock last night and encountered 90-mile-an-hour headwinds. He said the ship "overshot" the radio beam sent out by the Newark Station and that during the long flight "three or four" beams were used.

"We tried to fight our way back to the Newark Airport," he said, "and were in constant touch with officials there."

He said the plane was equipped with instruments to help in such a situation and that at no time was the ship really lost. At no time, he added, was the ship over water. At one time the plane was over West Haven. She landed about 3 a. m. when airport officials reported "visibility five miles and ceiling 1200 feet."

The passengers apparently were unconcerned about their adventure in the rain-swept sky but at 10 p. m. "wondered somewhat" when they would be landing.

They asked the pilots what was the matter. It was sometime later that they realized Connecticut was beneath them instead of the District of Columbia.

"We tried to get back to Newark and we couldn't," he remarked upon stepping from the ship.

Mr. Bane said:

"At only one time was it rough and at no time did we have to use our safety belts."

When the pilots sighted Rentschler Field with the landing lights switched on for the emergency the passengers said, "Oh, boy, does that look good!"

But their experience daunted them not at all. They expressed themselves as being just as keen for flying as ever.

In Boston Today

Blizzard Shifts—Boston to Escape

(Continued from Page 9)

tensity during the past 24 hours while moving north over the Lakes Region. This morning it covered all the Midwest States east of the plains. The storm was marked by strong winds of gale force. It was central at noon over northern Michigan.

The Weather Bureau predicted temperatures during the next 36 hours would range from 20 to 28 degrees above zero in northern New England; 24 to 32 in central New England and 28 to 34 elsewhere in the district. The forecast added, however, it would "much colder thereafter" throughout the region.

The rainfall ruined most of New England's ski trails but the prediction of colder weather and more snow brought some cheer to winter sports enthusiasts.

Dowd Candidate For Sheriff Post

City Councillor John F. Dowd today confirmed longstanding rumors by stating he is a candidate for Sheriff of Suffolk County, "unofficially." Mr. Dowd's official announcement probably will be made in March, he said. Literature advertising his candidacy already has been distributed.

The City Councillor believes he is the first candidate in the field for this office. It has been widely reported for some time, however, that State Senator Edward C. Carroll of South Boston would seek the post.

Mr. Dowd, active in Boston politics for many years, ran for sheriff in 1932 and received 60,000 votes, trailing John A. Kelliher, who was elected. It is believed Mr. Kelliher will not be a candidate for re-election. The sheriff is chosen every six years.

In the 1936 gubernatorial campaign, Mr. Dowd was leader of Gov. Charles F. Hurley's Boston division and, in some quarters, he is considered responsible for Mr. Hurley's election. Last winter, he introduced an order in the City Council which brought about the 11-week investigation of the George Robert White Fund. Mr. Dowd has been a member of the Council since 1925.

Hurley Orders Hospital Inquiry

(Continued from Page 9)

ports did not uncover any mention of the affair.

Dr. Perkins said that full and complete reports were received by his department on the case but agreed that no inquest had been held. The Commissioner gave no reason for this, declaring it was the ordinary procedure.

Previously, both Dr. Perkins and Dr. Earl K. Holt, superintendent of Medfield, had submitted reports to Governor Hurley and these, along with other data, were forwarded to the Commissioner of Public Safety, Eugene M. McSweeney, who the Governor said, is "ordered . . . to make a personal and thorough investigation of the whole thing."

One of the most important questions seeking solution is why Loprete, although known to be dangerous, was sent to Medfield instead of to Bridgewater, Mass., where the criminally insane are kept. Dr. Holt yesterday declared the man had been kept at Medfield by Judge Arthur P. Stone despite his recommendations that Loprete be sent to Bridgewater. Attorney Robert T. Bushnell, representing the judge, replied by saying the statutes provide that the Department of Mental Diseases possesses jurisdiction to transfer its charges, no matter where they were originally committed. Dr. Perkins has admitted this.

It was further revealed today that Castlin was also committed to Medfield from Middlesex District Court, where Judge Stone usually presides. This is the same court in which Loprete appeared.

Boy, 5, 'Directs' Roxbury Traffic

A visitor arrived at the Roxbury Crossing Police Station today to help direct traffic which he regarded as moving too slowly.

Five-year-old Richard O'Brien of Columbus Avenue, attired in a miniature policeman's uniform, with rubber boots, rubber hat, rubber coat with a badge attached entitled "Traffic Police," and an officer's whistle, stamped into the station volunteering his services.

Members of the police at the station solved the problem by allowing him to stand and "direct traffic" in the traffic box in the nearby square.

Short-Wave Programs

For Wednesday, Jan. 26

Paris—9:30 a. m.—Symphony concert; vocal soloist. TPA2, 19.6m. 15.34meg.

Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—Talk, Mr. Takao Saito, M. P., "Important Bills to Be Discussed at the Current Diet Session." JZJ, 25.4m, 11.80meg; JZI, 31.4m, 9.53meg.

London—4:45 p. m.—Queen's Hall concert: BBC Symphony Orchestra, Sir Adrian Boult, conductor. GSO, 19.76m-15.18meg; GSD, 25.53m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.33m, 9.58mc; GSB, 31.55m, 9.51mc.

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Wagner's "Tannhäuser." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Eindhoven, Netherlands—7:00 p. m.—Phohi Programs for the Western Hemisphere. PCJ, 31.2m, 9.59meg.

Budapest, Hungary—7:00 p. m.—Hungarian Operettas. HAT4, 32.8m, 9.12meg.

London—7:05 p. m.—Australia's 150th Anniversary Celebrations. GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg; GSL, 49.1m, 6.11meg.

Rome—7:35 p. m.—"Famous Voices of Yesterday"; Rosita Jemma Wade: "Just Talking on . . ."; Light Music. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.

London—9:15 p. m.—"World Affairs," Sir Malcolm Robertson. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg; GSL, 49.1m, 6.11meg.

Paris—10:00 p. m.—Musical Recordings. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

London—10:45 p. m.—"Friends to Tea," vest-pocket vaudeville. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg; GSL, 49.1m, 6.11meg.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Springfield—Electrical transcription program, Sunday, Feb. 6, 2:15 p. m., also week, April 4-9, inc., 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

'The Monitor Views the News'

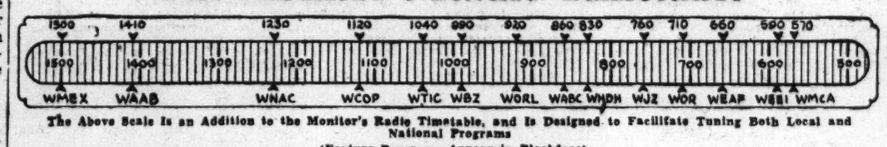
For Wednesday, Jan. 26

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interludes; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow" sketch	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue;	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner music	orch; sports	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	Music; commentator	"Musical Rendesvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Barry Wood's Orch.	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sport reports	Toby Harris's Orchestra
7:00 Poetic Melodies; or.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Att. Gen. Paul A. Dever	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Mencken in	Dorothy Thompson	Talk, Senator Rush Holt	Dramatized news	Joan Stuart, songs
7:45 "Second Husband"	NBC vocal recital	Organ; songs; violin	Jack Fischer's Orch.	Perley Stevens's Orch.
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson;	"These We Love"; dra-	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Claire Trevor; sk.	matic serial	vocal groups	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Toby Harris' Orchestra
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	Edgar A. Guest; "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	Chamber music from	Unemploy. comp. talk
8:45 Raye; orchestra	Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Yale University	News commentator
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	Yale chamber concert	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy; soloist; or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	terviews	Leighton Noble's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:30 Jack Oakie's Col-	"Jimmie Valentine";	Hollywood Mardi Gras:	"Jazz Nocturne"	Variety Hour
9:45 lege; c'm'dy; music	dramatic sketch	guest artists; Charles	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00 Benny Goodman's	General Johnson	Butterworth; Lanny	Rangers hockey game	Perley Stevens's Orch.
10:15 Swing School	"Kidoodlers"; quartet	Ross; soloists; orch.	Billie Losees's Orchestra	Perley Stevens's Orch.
10:30 H. Phillips, songs	Celia Gamba, violin;	"Hollywood Gossip"	"Symphone Strings"	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:45 Four Clubmen	girls' trio; orchestra	Talk, Dale Carnegie	"Symphonic Strings"	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Organ lecture-recital	Albert Soccaros' Orch.
11:15 T. Dorsey's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Billy Losser's Orch.	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Albert Soccaros' Orch.
11:30 L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Michael Zarin's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45 L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Michael Zarin's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Comedy Stars"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Mac and Mac"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	Organ Service	Musical Timetable
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music; fashions	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 Arthur Godfrey; or.	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Network speaker	Music for You
9:15 Madison Ensemble	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Piano lessons
9:30 "Road of Life"	Breakfast Club; popular	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Italian Echoes
9:45 Bachelor's Children	variety; news	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Margo"; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Drama and music	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft; organists	Hillbilly Songs
10:30 Tony Wons	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum; talk	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organist	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Ruth Carhart, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	David Harum; sketch	Rhythm Orchestra	Song recital
11:15 "Carol Kennedy"	"Dance Melodies"	Backstage Wife; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Vic and Sade"	"How to Be Charming"	Highlights, Halftones	Musical travelogue
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edward MacHugh	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	Information Service	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; Dance	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill	Revue; music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agriculture talk	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent	National Farm and	"Singin Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Betty Crocker"	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Robison's Buckaroos	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Recorded music	"Cabbages and Kings"
1:45 Movie interview	"Jack and Loretta"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	Shirley Winters, songs
2:00 News for Women	"Swingtime Trio"	"Musical Roundup"	"Don't Look Now"	Perley Stevens' Orch.
2:15 "The O'Neills"	Let's Talk It Over	"Musical Roundup"	Music for the School	"Sweet Music"
2:30 American School of	"Waltz Favorites"; con-	Don Van Wart, pianist	Sport matinee; talk	"Melody Express"
2:45 the Air	cert orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Stage Door Memories	"Melody Express"
3:00 News Service	Continental Varieties	Pepper Young's Family	Colonials; orchestra	"Royal Blue Strings"
3:15 Organ recital	Continental Varieties	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Colonials; orchestra	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Interview	Little Variety Show	"Vic and Sade"	Dr. Robert Cushman,	Studio program
3:45 WEEI Orchestra	Metropolit'n Opera Guild	"The Guiding Light"	talk	Studio program
4:00 WEEI Orchestra	Stocks; Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders; or-	Sport reports
4:15 Boston Hour	Club Matinee; variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	chestra	"Melody Parade"
4:30 "The Goldbergs"	National Congress of	"Martha and Hal"	High School drama	Harmony team
4:45 Network speaker	Parents and Teachers	"The Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interluds; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	The Singing Lady	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 George Hall's Orch.	News; commentator	Top Hatters; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	Piano Revelers	"Musical Rendesvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Barry Wood's Or.	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sport reports	Dance orchestra
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 "Hobby Lobby"	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Dance orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Hobby Lobby"	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Studio speaker	Vocalist; piano duo
7:45 Boake Carter	"Vocal Varieties"	"Your Stars Tonight"	Vocalist; organist	Perley Stevens' Orch.
8:00 Cavalcade of Amer-	Roy Shields' Revue;	"One Man's Family";	Concert orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 ica; sketch	orchestra; vocalists	dramatic sketch	Concert orchestra	Community Fund
8:30 Eddie Cantor; De-	Commentator	Serenade; Wayne King	Hoosier Housewarmers;	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:45 anna Durbin; or.	Salute to University	and orchestra	variety musical	Network speaker
9:00 Lawrence Tibbett;	or Rochester; music;	Fred Allen in "Town	Charles Gaylord's Orch.	Federal Theater; "Por-
9:15 comment; orch.	soloists; talks	Hall Tonight"; Inter-	Charles Gaylord's Orch.	traits in Oil"
9:30 Ben Bernie and All	National Council of	view; Players; guest	"Li'l's Visit"; informal	Perley Stevens' Orch.
9:45 the Lads; soloists	Jewish Women	soloist; orchestra	home interview	Perley Stevens' Orch.
10:00 "Gang Busters"	General Johnson	"Your Hollywood Pa-	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:15 dramatic sketch	Nola Day, contralto	rade"; Mary Aster;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 Song recital	NBC Minstrel Show;	Richard Arlen; May	Melodies From the Skies;	Toby Harris's Orch.
10:45 Talk, R. L. Buell	vocalists; orchestra	Robson; orchestra	vocal soloists; popular	Studio program
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 B. Goodman's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Billie Losees's Orchestra	lem"; variety
11:30 Geo. Olsen's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Michael Zarin's Orch.	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Geo. Olsen's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Michael Zarin's Orch.	lem"; variety

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Radio Artist Forms Program By Aid of 'Preview' Audience

Behind the Microphone

Ben Bernie, "the Ole Maestro," like Eddie Cantor, has discovered the virtues of the preview show, and possibly that is why it is good entertainment on Wednesdays over the CBS-WEEI hookup. Ben tried previewing before his radio premiere, and the audience reaction caused him to make several changes in the show which improved its air performance.

The Bernie line of chatter seems up to the Ole Maestro's usual level, though he has been reported to be thinking favorably of building himself into a comedian, using the situation type of comedy that the top rankers employ. Though his program title, "Ben Bernie and all the Lads," would make us think that he leads the orchestra, Mr. Bernie hasn't led a band for several years. Dick Stabile, formerly Ben's first saxophonist, took most of the Bernie soloists with him when he launched out for himself into the orchestra field. Jane Pickens, once of the Pickens Sisters trio, handles the regular vocal assignments in the new Bernie program.

Laughing With Him

Fred Allen has developed quite a flair for extracting the humor from unusual daily occupations, without seeming to make fun of the persons who hold these jobs. In most cases he has the holders laughing over the Allenesque interpretations of their jobs. His "Persons You Never Expected to Meet" is in its way a sly poke at "We the People" and the hobby programs. One week he had a lady blacksmith, another a spot analyzer from a laundry. Tomorrow he will have the proprietor of a canine country club before the "Town Hall Tonight" audience.

Good Things in Bunches

It is a source of constant regret to many persons that the best programs on Wednesday evening bunch together on the dial, making it impossible to hear them in stride. Last week, for instance, Lawrence Tibbett and the Kostelanetz Orchestra with Deems Taylor, the Cleveland Orchestra under Artur Rodzinski, and Mr. Allen were all on at the same time. One can understand the rival networks placing Mr. Tibbett and Mr. Allen opposite each other. The NBC might reasonably have placed the comedian and the Cleveland Orchestra apart from each other.

Concert Hall, or Studio?

We are letting ourselves in for considerable argument on this point, but it seems to us that the NBC pickups of the Cleveland Orchestra are superior even to the Toscanini orchestra pickups direct from Radio City. Perhaps it is because the Cleveland concerts come from Severance Hall, where the orchestra regularly plays, and the "concert hall effect," or slight reverberation, lends a more authentic air to the music. The Toscanini concerts come from a studio which has been acoustically treated to deaden all echoes. We have often wondered whether Mr. Toscanini has ever been bothered by the absence of echo in the NBC studio? All conductors allow for this and Mr. Toscanini must certainly be no exception to the rule.

Sky Traveler

The smartness and zest of the Kostelanetz arrangements on Wednesday evenings over the CBS-WEEI combination bespeak, in a way, the method in which he moves across the country. Mr. Kostelanetz has just won the title of America's No. 1 air passenger this year for the second year in succession. The travel is caused by conducting in picture work in Hollywood and leading an orchestra in New York.

Mr. Kostelanetz likes air travel, he says, because he can get a lot of work done in a transcontinental air trip.

The Weber Style

In the current phrase, the Lullaby Lady program Monday evenings on the NBC-Red chain to WNAC now "has something." The explanation of that is Marek Weber, who has taken over the conductorship of the period and it now shows his influence. There is a suave continental air to the music. It is rather a pity that Mr. Weber could not have brought his orchestra with him from Europe, but immigration laws, plus musicians' union rules, make it one way and another prohibitive.

Swing and Sing

The special hour of swing, heard over the Columbia network last week, developed into a spontaneous affair. Paul Whiteman was in good form both as a master of ceremonies and as conductor. His band, now cut down from its symphonic proportions, but retaining all the best soloists, played a good arrangement of "Bei mir bist du schön" involving the interesting use of timpani. After that, listeners must have wished the tune could have been rolled up and put on the shelf.

Connie Boswell, who is a favorite popular vocalist, "gave out" in her usual style. We shall be hearing her with Mr. Whiteman on his own program next Friday. The Ray Scott Quintet offered two numbers with zany titles—"War Dance for a Wooden Indian" and "Square Dance for an Egyptian Mummy." Louis Armstrong "Jubilee'd" on his trumpet. The last selection in which everybody in the studio with an instrument joined in was a genuine "jam session," with everybody "in the groove," and topped off with a fantastic "lick," or flourish, by Louis Armstrong to close.

Daily Theater

Radio draws heavily from the theatrical profession to populate the casts of its morning serial dramas. Frances Carlon, who is the feminine lead in the "Attorney at Law" drama, came from Broadway and Hollywood to the Chicago studios of NBC in 1936, whence she was drawn for the lead. Playing opposite her in the title role is Jim Ameche, brother of Don Ameche. The sketch is heard daily except Saturday and Sunday at 10:30 a. m. over the NBC-WJZ to WBZ combination.

A. D. H.

Causing Laughs, Thrills and Throbs

Maurice Seymour; Ray Lee Jackson

Entertainers of the Air

Top Left—Connie Boswell; Sings With Whiteman Jan. 28, 8:30 p. m., WEEI. Top Middle—Marek Weber; Conducts NBC Orchestra in Chicago, Mondays, 10 p. m., WNAC. Top Right—Jane Pickens; Sings in Ben Bernie Period, Wednesdays, 9:30 p. m., WEEI. Middle, Left to Right—Lawrence Tibbett, Baritone; Andre Kostelanetz, Conductor; Deems Taylor, Commentator; Running Program, Wednesday, 9 p. m., WEEI

Lower Left—Walter O'Keefe, Comedian; Hollywood Mardi Gras Show, Tuesdays, 9:30 p. m., WNAC. Lower Middle—Frances Carlon; in "Attorney at Law," Morning NBC Serial Drama. Lower Right—Ben Bernie, "Ole Maestro"; Wednesdays, 9:30 p. m., WEEI

'Inspection Tax' on Shoe Imports Proposed

Legislative Hearings

A proposal to place an "inspection tax on imported boots and shoes, amounting to a 100 per cent tariff, was characterized as unconstitutional by Senator Jarvis Hunt, North Attleboro Republican and chairman of the Legislative Committee on Taxation, today.

Mr. Hunt presided over the committee hearing at which Representative Joseph H. Downey, Brockton Democrat, urged passage of his "inspection" tax bill, which would apply to foreign boots and shoes coming into Massachusetts. The Representative said 158,000 pairs of Czechoslovakian shoes were imported into the United States in 1935, while 2,814,000 pairs were imported in the first 10 months of 1937.

John R. Atkinson, United States representative of the Bata Shoe Company, the principal factory of which is located in Czechoslovakia, opposed the legislation, declaring his company could compete with Massachusetts concerns because its system of manufacture is "at least 20 years ahead of that in Massachusetts."

No Royalties Paid

He pointed out his company was not forced, as United States companies are, to pay a royalty on shoemaking machinery amounting to 4 to 6 cents a pair. Furthermore, he continued, the conveyor system, similar to the automobile assembly line, is used in the Bata factory. An output of 300,000 pairs of shoesc daily is thus possible.

However, he said less than 3 per cent of the company's output is shipped to the United States. Not more than 100,000 pairs go to Massachusetts customers, he said, adding that the company buys three times as much merchandise in Massachusetts as it sells here in shoes.

The constitutionality question arose during the appearance of John S. Dickey, Boston lawyer, who said the issue was "of tremendous importance, as old as the country—whether a State may set up tariff walls." Mr. Hunt immediately stated the Committee believed the present bill unconstitutional.

Goodwin Protests

Highway safety would be impaired seriously if the Legislature prohibited the State Registrar of Motor Vehicles from revoking the license of a driver found not guilty of drunken driving, Frank A. Goodwin, the Registrar, told the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles today. Such restriction was proposed in a bill filed by Senator Donald W. Nicholson, Wareham Republican.

"The fact a man is not convicted by the courts is no reason why his license should not be taken away," Mr. Goodwin stated. "Smart lawyers and lack of evidence often leave no other course upon to a judge but to find a defendant not guilty. I can cite hundreds of cases of this nature," the Registrar said.

Bank Bill Filed

Massachusetts co-operative banks are being converted into Federal Savings and Loan Associations at "an alarming rate" and legislation should be adopted to stiffen conversion laws, William P. Husband, State Commissioner of Banks, told the Legislative Committee on Banks and Banking today.

The Committee members were told that co-operative banks are converted into Federal institutions because of the advantage of easier loans and less thorough supervision.

The Commissioner appeared to favor a bill, filed by Representatives Thomas E. Linehan and David M. Owens, Boston Democrats, under which a majority of stockholders would be required for approval of conversion activities. At present the law provides that a majority of at least three-fourths of the stockholders is sufficient.

The legislation was opposed by Donald Sleeper, representative of the Co-operative Bank League.

Affairs

(Continued from Page 9)

the Drang nach Osten?" by Frederick L. Schuman, Professor of Political Science at Williams College. He was formerly a professor of government at Chicago University. His book, "International Politics," was issued in revised form in the spring of 1937. In the autumn he published a new book, "Germany Since 1918." He spent last summer in Central Europe and the Balkans.

Mrs. Vera Micheles Dean will speak on Italy and the Mediterranean. She is Editor of the Foreign Policy Bulletin, and the author of "Europe in Crisis." A graduate of Radcliffe College, she is known to students of international affairs for her authoritative comments on events and relations of central and European countries.

At the delegate luncheon tomorrow at Agassiz House, the international problem, food, will be discussed by Miss Marie J. Carroll, chief of the reference service on international affairs of the World Peace Foundation, and by Dr. Claire E. Turner, of the Department of Biology and Public Health, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. At the coincident luncheon, at the First Church (Congregational) the Ludlow Amendment will be the topic of a speech by Dr. Abraham H. Feller, Visiting Lecturer on International Law, Harvard Law School.

T. S. Miyakawa, New York correspondent of the Tokyo newspaper, "Japan Times and Mail," will open tomorrow afternoon's session with an address on "Japan—Expansion on Asiatic Mainland or International Trade?" He will be followed by Dr. Sarah Wambaugh, speaking on "Denmark, Finland, Norway—Countries with Neither Colonies nor Natural Resources."

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The Week in Vermont

(Continued from Page 9)

earned share of the nation's wealth. I have no desire to see labor or agriculture emulate the methods of those who have become rich by such unfair advantages. Let us ask for that to which we are entitled and nothing more—and public opinion will help us to secure it. Permanent prosperity for any group cannot be attained by getting the other fellow down and choking him. It is a long, hard, uphill process, with discouragements scattered along the way, but let me tell you there is a satisfaction in doing things fairly that exceeds the satisfaction of advantage wrongfully gained."

In closing, he told the delegates he wanted them to know "that the Government of Vermont is your Government just as much as it is that of any other group."

Rail Differentials

Nearly one half the wage earners in Vermont industries will be adversely affected by any change in railroad rates, a survey conducted by the Governor's Railroad Rate Commission has disclosed.

The investigation, headed by Stephen S. Cushing of St. Albans, revealed that the reduction in rates demanded by southern states would affect nearly all Vermont's major industries. The Commission classified into four main groups the following industries in Vermont which are competitive with similar industries in the South: marble, granite, slate, and other stone products; lumber and timber products and articles fabricated from them; the textile and clothing industry, and pulp and paper products. These industries employed 15,000 persons in 1929.

A sharp disparity between the average yearly wage paid southern labor and Vermont labor was pointed out as one advantge southern industries hve over those in Vermont.

Beacon Hill

(Continued from Page 9)

port the State Labor Relations Board Act during the legislative battle, he did sign the bill. To reap the benefit of labor's political aid, the Governor must assume the added expense as his own.

Part of the $2,000,000 increase will be attributed to the Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission, which was proposed by the Governor. It is understood he will recommend a sizable amount for the Commission's operations this year. It was authorized to spend $60,000 in 1937, and the 1938 appropriation is expected to be considerably larger.

The Governor cannot be saddled with the responsibility for election costs this year. In fact, they should be less this year than in 1936 because the Governor successfully backed legislation to eliminate the costly pre-primary convention system.

Road-Building Program

On the other hand it is expected the Governor will be forced to approve a larger road-building program this year because of the meagre 1937 program.

Regardless of these additional expenditures the Governor threw his critics into confusion yesterday when he said to Republican guests at the Hingham Chamber of Commerce last night:

"All you fellows think my budget this year will be the highest in the history of the Commonwealth. Despite the $2,000,000 earmarked already and added to the budget for new matters, I want you folk to look at the budget Wednesday night. If it is higher I'll have to explain. If it is lower, my opponents, who have done so much talking about it being the highest in history, will have to do the explaining."

This statement was aimed directly at Sinclair Weeks, chairman of the Republican State Committee, who at the annual meeting of the Republican Club of Massachusetts Saturday night, predicted the 1938 budget would be the highest in State history and attacked the Chief Executive as a "do-nothing Governor."

Edgar M. Mills

Ten Face Trial On 'Pool' Charge

Ten Massachusetts men, charged with being fugitives from justice by the Federal Court in the Northern District of New York State, waived examination today before United States Commissioner Harry N. Guterman and agreed to face trial at Binghamton, N. Y., in connection with the operation of the so-called $100,000,000-a-week Treasury balance "pool."

The eleventh defendant, a woman, will appear on a continuation Feb. 8.

Sandals Leading In Show Styles

Sandals continue to predominate in fashionable footwear, judging by exhibits of the sixteenth annual Boston Shoe Show which opened yesterday at the Hotel Statler. Open-toe, strap shoes and pumps, in blue, brown and grey are chosen by the trade as suitable for dress wear. There is a smart "Lido" sandal of white buckskin, for cruising the seven seas.

Sports shoes in the new models include reindeer skin ski boots, walking shoes with a new heel graded in height from the back to the instep, and bathing sandals.

They are inexpensive, less bothersome, more sanitary than linen or crash towels—strong, soft, extra-absorbent. Sold by grocers, druggists, chain and department stores.

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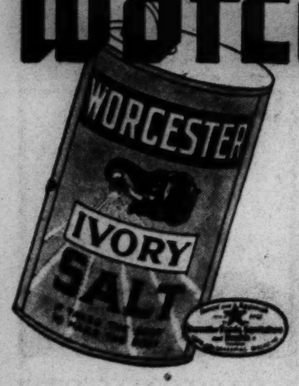

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

"Poppea" Revived in Paris

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

The Opéra-Comique was recently engaged in an undertaking which, essentially congenial, did not in practice yield the desired results. It concerned a revival of one of Claudio Monteverdi's masterpieces: "Le Couronnement de Poppée." With this in view, a re-harmonized arrangement—of greater elasticity and vitality than that of Vincent d'Indy—was made by Francesco Malipiero.

One knows that the genial composer of "Orfeo" can be looked upon as the father of the lyrical drama. The great Cremonese musician had an intuition of all the dramatic music which, later, was to receive such a splendid impetus. "Le Couronnement de Poppée" was written toward the end of his career, at the time he dreamed of giving a new style to the Venetian popular opera.

The libretto deals with the love affairs of the Emperor Nero and his favorite, Poppée. This historical drama is presented less in the form of theatrical action than in that of tableaux vivants, the immobility of which caused some surprise to our public. This conception of the theater is evidently quite different to ours. We are misled by the impassiveness and coldness of these people, who come on and analyze the state of their feelings in lengthy melodies, with no more gestures than those used in a song recital. Yet the music is permeated at every moment with lyrical impulses which we perceive only as distant echoes; for, on the whole, we know very little of the exact style of the scores of that period, of their movements and their orchestration. It is therefore questionable whether our Opéra-Comique was right in giving this production so slow a tempo, and with such insupportable majesty that the work—which even at its inception would have been greatly improved by a more animated version—was transformed into a museum piece.

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The error is a common one. It consists of investing old music with a pomp and a grandiloquence which at once make it tiresome. Authors who do not ask for these slow-moving declamations and congealed attitudes are misrepresented by this kind of reverence. I feel convinced that at the beginning of the seventeenth century the Venetians had a rather less solemn conception of the theater. Unfortunately, in this domain we are reduced to hypotheses and conjectures, for we lack the necessary documents for an accurate reconstruction of the atmosphere of a lyrical presentation of that period. It is therefore extremely probable that the Opéra-Comique has not resuscitated Monteverdi under the most favorable conditions. The public was deceived as to the monotony of the work which, however, was sung with great taste by MM. Etcheverry, Jouatte and Gaudin and Mesdames Madeleine Sibille, Lehmann, Thelin and Renée Gilly.

We have been visited by the "Petits Chanteurs de Vienne" (The Little Singers from Vienna), that sympathetic group of small boys which submits to a complete musical discipline and interprets varied programs. The voices are not exceptional in quality, but they are well balanced and fresh, and are managed with exceptionally good taste. A child's voice is always a little cold. It is like pure water, but as icy as a mountain spring. It is difficult to obtain alluring performances with vocal material of that caliber. And yet, by means of cohesion and precision the "Petits Chanteurs de Vienne" succeeded in giving us quite remarkable programs.

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Dressed as choir boys at the beginning of the concert, they interpreted polyphonic works for four, five and eight voices, by Victoria, Nasco, Viadana and Gallus. Then, in charming court costumes, they gave some of Mozart's comic operas, which they played with a conscientiousness, an artlessness and a charm that were touching. The mise en scène was both simple and ingenious. In this form they presented "Bastien et Bastienne" and "Abu-Hassan" in the most delightful manner. Finally, attired as little sailors, they gave a rendering, in excellent taste, of popular songs, Viennese waltzes and some choruses by Schubert.

Our public welcomed the reappearance of the great Portuguese conductor, Pedro de Freitas-Branco. This admirable interpreter, who understands French music so well, at once achieved his usual success by the intelligence of his style and the warmth of his interpretations. Ravel's "Valse," in particular, was so brilliantly conducted as to bring out all the qualities of this work.

We must also mention the affecting and well-deserved celebration of the birthday of the composer, Sylvio Lazzari. This robust musician of a sincere and strong lyrical temperament made his entire career and carried on part of his musical studies in France. He has not always found favor with our concert societies or opera houses. His works, in fact, figure too seldom on our programs. And yet his lyrical dramas, such as "La Lépreuse," "La Tour de Feu" or "Le Sauteriot," are among the principal works in the history of our modern opera houses. "La Lépreuse," in particular, is a masterpiece of profound sensibility in which emotion reaches the most poignant intensity. His Symphony in E flat is a precursory work and should form part of the repertories of all the important symphonic concerts. The "Tableaux Maritimes," his "Effet de Nuit," "Marche de Fête" and "Orphélie" are orchestral works of equally high value. Also his chamber music and his melodies should be better represented at our concerts.

Sylvio Lazzari is a great lyrical musician of generous and humane tendencies. In his emotional outlook there is something direct and of an undisputed nobility. His orchestration is rich and his feeling for nature has inspired some admirable pages. It is therefore with lively sympathy that all musicians will celebrate the jubilee of this vigorous musician.

"Charleston," by Andrée Ruellan

Awarded Third Prize ($150) in the Third Biennial Exhibition at the Worcester Art Museum. First Prize ($500) Went to Alexander Brook; Second ($250) to Doris Lee

Third Worcester Biennial

By Dorothy Adlow

Worcester, Mass.

The Third Biennial Exhibition of American Painting is on view at the Worcester Art Museum. Here is opportunity for New Englanders to learn more fully about American achievement in the art of painting, for most of the outstanding artists have been invited. The walls provide no end of controversial material, and while they may bewilder some, they will prove gratifying to others, for these 117 pictures introduce us to a serious, gifted, industrious group of artists.

If we look at the exhibition against the background of American art history we may pause to declare: At last we have artists who paint with understanding and feeling, and who respond in their pictures to the American scene. If we estimate the pictures against the background of Paris, we must admit that we are in her debt, and that our painters continue to benefit from all that they have learned there. But already it is apparent that they have derived what was most suitable to them, for on the whole they accept the French ideas with reserve, already there is a certain uniformity in depiction to indicate their limits and preferences. The Americans have not leaned too radically towards the abstract, nor have they on the whole indulged in the romantic extremes of fancy. Paris has taught them to abandon the photographic viewpoint, to paint more concisely, to attend emphatically to design. Paris has set them free with color, to be dispensed by each according to his taste.

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Color is an outstanding feature of the Worcester display. There are some whose taste runs to raw hues juxtaposed in flagrant contrast; others have risen above the obvious and the sensational hues, modified them, set them off so that they seem less like pigment and more like the bloom on a petal, the sparkle in a gem. The latter have learned their lesson more thoroughly; they put color to work; they make it enrich a surface, project a form, propel a field of design into motion. It is dynamic color, the more we look at it, the more quick it becomes. There are other Americans who somehow fail to produce happy results with pigment; either the tones are harsh and sour, or they are sere and disagreeable. That is to be expected in an era in which such license is permitted with the palette. There are more who smooth their colors and choose them thriftily, than prodigal ones who fling pigment at the canvas waiting for some happy accidental effect to result.

We find, however, that the Renoir manner predominates, that soft tones and fleecy surfaces delight the eye of the public and of the judges who bestow awards. There is no distortion, little deviation from conventional drawing, but a sort of freshening of traditional styles. We notice that several artists have selected another master to emulate, Eugene Delacroix.

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In subject matter, the exhibition holds considerable interest, for the themes often relate to everyday life in America and illustrate it, either with efficient recording, or with a trace of satire. The Americans seem to lean on their British forebears, on the literary side, for so many of them give the better part of their energies to illustration, to making pictures of a small town tucked among the hills, a rural burial, a scene in a public park. Even the portraits seem descriptive rather than painterly characterizations.

Another matter of interest is the arrival of new artists upon the scene, new names, which seem somehow to thrust the well-known luminaries into the background.

On the whole we get the impression that more artists are painting better and, that the spirit of experiment and exploration still dominates. For supplement to this exhibition at Worcester, we may look to the many Federal Art Exhibitions which bring to light new names and pictures of interest.

A few contributions which help to give substance and importance to the Worcester exhibition are: Arnold Blanch's somber "Flower Makers"; Nicolai Cikovsky's sensitive "Still-life and Red Peppers"; John Curry's "Sanctuary"; Morris Kantor's "Baseball Game at Night"; Hermon More's classical "Rocky Hillside"; Hobson Pittman's "Summer Evening"; Andrée Ruellan's "Charleston"; Millard Sheets's "Earthglow," and Max Weber's "Italian Pitcher."

Some American Types

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Among the many one-man shows which dot the exhibition calendar these days, several have come forth which may be viewed with particular interest because of the prominence of some and the already recorded promise of other participants. There is, for instance, the John Steuart Curry show at the Walker Gallery, the first he has held for several years. There are John Carroll's paintings and water colors, attracting much interest at the Rehn Gallery, and there is the extensive retrospective show that Daniel Garber is holding at the Tricker Gallery. A fourth show current is Stephen Etnier's offering of recent work, at the Milch Gallery.

These artists all have something of their own to say. But it is from Mr. Curry that the public has looked for several years for something substantial on which to feed its belief in the vitality of regional art in America. A native Kansan, reared in the prairie country and an eyewitness of its dramatic tornadoes and homely baptisms, he won his first claim to recognition painting such scenes and events. Today, however, ensconced in his new role, a sort of painter-laureateship at the University of Wisconsin, he has extended his regional horizons.

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The display, not the best nor the least interesting of the several he has held in New York, is notable from one viewpoint, that of the new interest he shows in perfecting his skill as a landscape artist. Pondering more deeply than at first the problems of substance and color, this artist now puts so much effort into his work that he appears in danger of losing some of the painterly freedom which has imparted vivid life to his more dramatic recitals.

The large "View of Madison," like the "Kansas Sunrise"—two of his best recent pictures on display—reach a new point of sound, painterly achievement, however. And both are more worthy of his talent than the picture of embattled football players, for instance, or the "Spring Flowers," at which he has worked so hard; neither of these is quite convincing. With the landscapes, on the side of first-quality production, may be placed his "Self Portrait," which is to go to the National Academy, of which he was elected an associate member last year.

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Mr. Carroll likewise records progress, but as he is a confirmed stylist, with no little wit in his manner of painting, one is apt to overlook the sensuous beauty of some of his passages. Carroll is mature enough to have been a pupil of Duveneck in Cincinnati, and in his early years was an admiring disciple of George Bellows in Woodstock. To neither of them does he now owe anything save perhaps his respect for painting. The characteristic Carroll creation is a buoyant improvisation on a limited repertory of objects—usually a willowy, blond female figure, horses, a Negro type or an acrobat—and so it is in this exhibition. His fancy roved freest in "End of Summer," a painting of figures on a beach, and in "Portrait in the Woods," a kind of lyric allegory of spring, in which one might plausibly find a faint burlesque of Botticelli. But from the standpoint of sheer painting, his luscious, pearly color and tender, expressive modeling of form are particularly to be admired.

Stephen Etnier's show this year took one to his summer place on the coast of Maine—a place filled with breezy picturesqueness and color and vivid sunlight, which he painted from so many angles that one felt immediately on intimate terms with the artist. Etnier's chief trait as a painter is that quality which draws one into immediate sympathy with his subjects. He gives you the glare of sunlight, and the limpid blue skies that cause you to remember with a sense of pleasure just such a day and mood as he has painted. One does not expect this artist to be dramatic or profound; one accepts with pleasure, however, his gayety and warmth, and appreciates the glancing ease and deftness of his brushwork. The pictures in this exhibition gave vivid impressions of coastal reaches, island-dotted seascapes and inlets, and one, which was particularly fine in quality, showed figures beside a stretch of water, the "Passing Tow."

Daniel Garber's reputation as a landscape painter is closely associated with the Delaware Valley in Pennsylvania, where he has painted for many years. The show at the Tricker Gallery, which covers his activity from 1915 to the present, is largely a record of his work there. It is a region of soft, sylvan backgrounds, with woody slopes rising easily beyond the river and dotted with half-screened farmhouses and barns. This tapestry of forms and colors Mr. Garber has painted with great consistency and merit for years. It is evident, however, in the present show, that he has made something of a formula of it, from which he is only now beginning to break away. Many of his recent pictures are much simpler in style and possess superior vitality, depending less on subtle definition than vigorous generalization.

The drawings which go with this exhibition are an event in themselves. While they explain much of the fondness for detail in Garber's oil paintings and the delicate clarity of his handling of tree forms, they are not simply studious sketches, but drawings of farms and other picturesque details of the countryside, complete and attractive from an independent pictorial viewpoint. This exhibition, the first this artist has held here for several years, is an event not to be missed. C. B.

Back From Abstraction

By Jan Gordon

London

Mr. Percy Wyndham Lewis was the first and has always remained the most personal of the British modernist painters. As a writer he is equally trenchant and uncompromising, with a fine, clear-cut prose that is paralleled by his incisive drawing. Alone of the British constructivist painters can Mr. Lewis be said to have created an absolutely individual style in which his inventions were his own and his problems solved in his own way. Perhaps some of his originality came from a perception of what could be taken from Peruvian art at a time when most of his co-abstractionists were chasing Picasso through the Negro and Minoan phases. Some of this debt seems to be acknowledged in his piece, "The Inca (with birds)."

Nevertheless, following the trend of the times, Mr. Lewis has come more than half way back from abstraction. The key pictures in his show at the Leicester Galleries are entitled "Inferno" and "Departure of a Princess from Chaos," and a good many others may be taken as symbolical illustrations to some unwritten Dante, though not all will read his literature too easily. Nevertheless, nobody could mistake the quality of his drawings, and if one finds that his more ambitious paintings contain a kind of obscurity, not unlike the obscurity that veils the fuller meaning of his written works, they remain more strikingly suggestive than the lucidities of the Messieurs of the Royal Academy to whom in the preface he issues a challenge.

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Notable also was the exhibition at the Zwemmer Gallery of two important paintings, "Adoration of Girls" and "Adoration of Old Man," by Stanley Spencer. This brings our two most emphatically inventive painters on the scene at the same moment, Spencer being perhaps the one artist alive in England today who could profitably take up Wyndham Lewis's challenge. The two have almost opposed methods: Lewis now ornaments his abstractions with representation, Spencer builds up his representation with abstraction. Spencer has been called a modern Pre-Raphaelite, but the Exhibition of Seventeenth Century Art suggests that his origin is quite different; he ought really to be called a Pre-Rubensite.

Breughel, Dürer and Bosch have a part in the distinctly Gothic quality of Spencer's thought, and the relationship between his work and the early English and early Germanic painting is at once visible after passing through Burlington House. In these two paintings and in the water colors that accompany them Spencer seems to have borrowed something of Rowlandson's spirit of bitter social comment, satirizing two of the chief weaknesses of the age with brilliant passages of sheer painting.

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The Whitechapel Art Gallery has been celebrating the yearly exhibition of the East End Academy. This is an exhibition of amateur pictures done by working men and women of the East End of London during leisure moments. Many of the pieces suggest that with better opportunities some of these might have become successful painters. Happily the opportunity does come to a few, for Mr. Kashdan, who has won the gold medal and traveling scholarship at the Royal Academy schools, was an East End boy who had previously distinguished himself at amateur art club exhibitions in Bethnal Green. Among those who reveal unusual gifts at the present show are A. E. Turpin, A. Cantor, John Fry, R. G. D. Alexander, Rose Baron, Mrs. Madge Gill and Mrs. Rose Henriques, the wife of the director of the Jewish settlement.

The tale of the Giorgione panels at the National Gallery is not yet completed. Dr. G. H. Richter, one of the most eminent experts on Giorgione, agrees with Dr. Tancred Borenius in denying them to Giorgione himself. He suggests Andrea Previtali as the actual painter, although Giorgione probably had a hand in the designing, as they are, he says, the most complete syntheses of the Giorgionesque known. An ordinary Andrea Previtali might be worth some £200, while the price paid for the panels was £14,000. In consequence the question of how much a problematic Andrea Previtali-cum-Giorgione is really worth, and whether under the circumstances the National Gallery was justified in the expense, is going to be a ticklish question. It looks indeed like becoming a serial.

New York's Musical Feast

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Anyone inclined to doubt the multiplicity of musical events in New York when the season is at its height has only to glance at the tableau of these last days. If quality has not always been in evidence and order has been conspicuously lacking, quantity and variety have been so well represented that most tastes must have found gratification.

Metropolitan Opera put to its credit an uncommonly fine "Meistersinger"—the first of the season—at a matinée on Jan. 14. The superior playing of the orchestra, under the direction of Artur Bodanzky, was partly responsible for the agreeable state of affairs, and other contributing factors were the singing of Elisabeth Rethberg as Eva and of René Maison as Walther and the richly wrought Hans Sachs of Friedrich Schorr.

The new Beckmesser of Adolf Vogel had a vocal smoothness and polish perhaps unequalled by any of his local predecessors in the role. Indeed, some listeners felt that he sang altogether too lyrically, especially since his impersonation of the vinegary pedant tended toward the mildly melancholy. Yet others were appreciative of the singing in any case.

That evening, "Roméo et Juliette," while retaining Richard Crooks as Romeo, John Brownlee as Mercutio, and Norman Cordon as Capulet, brought forward a new Juliet in Vina Bovy, and offered Léon Rothier for the first time this season as Friar Laurence. After Mme. Bovy had settled on the pitch, her Juliet proved highly commendable vocally, dramatically, and in presence. Of course Mr. Rothier with his resonant tones, superb diction, and authenic style was a sustaining pillar of the performance.

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The matinée the following day reintroduced Grace Moore to a Metropolitan audience, her role being Mimi in "La Bohème." Since last heard here in opera, she has improved greatly as both singer and actress, and so the "glamorous" star of the movies returned to us a really effective opera singer. She maintained the favorable impression when she appeared in the title role of "Manon" on the evening of Jan. 20, though the part suits her less well than Mimi. For Des Grieux there was Sydney Rayner, who did his best singing in the St. Sulpice scene.

"Otello" on Jan. 15, "Don Giovanni" on Jan. 17, and a double bill of "Gianni Schicchi" and "Elektra" on Jan. 19 constituted three diversified evenings, leading to a matinée of "Siegfried" on Jan. 20 that will not soon be forgotten by the many who heard it. The praiseworthy device of varying casts now practiced at the Metropolitan provided for the first time this season Lauritz Melchior as Siegfried and Kirsten Flagstad as the "Siegfried" Brünnhilde, and both artists were quite at their best. Mr. Melchior sang, so it seemed, with a surpassing splendor, and Mme. Flagstad in all ways fairly outdid herself. Indescribably beautiful was her delivery of "Ewig war ich."

In addition to the Metropolitan, the Juilliard School of Music went in for opera-giving last week by staging a new opera, "The Sleeping Beauty," from the pen of Beryl Rubinstein to a text by John Erskine, the première taking place on the evening of Jan. 19. The consensus seems to be that the score fell short in interest of the libretto, based on a story of Mr. Erskine's in a volume called "Cinderella's Daughter." Alice George made a good impression as the Princess.

The concert event that has aroused the most discussion these days is Arthuro Toscanini's conducting of the Second Symphony of Sibelius—which, incidentally, he had never led before—at his Radio City broadcast on the evening of Jan. 15. He has even been roundly reprimanded for the unprecedented rapidity of his tempi! About the tonal magnificence of the performance, however, there could hardly be two opinions, or about its vivifying spirit. And what and whence are the Sibelius traditions anyway, it is pertinent to ask? The composer himself has been quoted as saying that the tempo of a work is as the performer feels it!

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Benny Goodman's Swing Concert, further Philharmonic - Symphony concerts directed by Georges Enesco, and the season's second concert of the New York Women's Symphony Orchestra, Antonia Brico conducting, have made their bids for public attention in Carnegie Hall. Mr. Enesco, for his part, had the happy idea of taking down from the shelf of neglect the really charming early violin concerto of Saint-Saëns in A and playing the solo part in his most ingratiating manner, this at the matinée of Jan. 16. The evening concert of Jan. 20 he made memorable by his fiery leading of his own Roumanian Rhapsody No. 1.

Recent outstanding recitals were those of Gaspar Cassado, cellist, and Gertrude Pitzinger, officially a "mezzo-soprano," that provoked plenty of enthusiasm in the Town Hall on the afternoons of Jan. 16 and 17, respectively. Mme. Pitzinger, a Czechoslovak, who had never been heard here before, came to us cordially recommended by no less eminent a predecessor than Julia Culp.

First of all, Mme. Pitzinger had the good judgment to present herself in a program of real distinction—a fine air from Handel's "Giulio Cesare" (which she sang in German), followed by 17 Lieder by Schumann, Hugo Wolf, Loewe, Richard Strauss, and Mahler. Most of the songs were quite unhackneyed, and one, Loewe's setting of "Der Erlkönig," was particularly worth singing on account of Schubert's more famous song, which some sincerely believe, is surpassed by Loewe's.

In any event, Mme. Pitzinger delivered it with striking effect. But, then, her entire performance was engrossing, for it had voice, temperament, intelligence, style, and beautiful diction to recommend it. Still, for one hearer, at least, what stood in the way of complete excellence was a faulty production of tone. Otherwise Mme. Pitzinger would have deserved all the praise that was lavished upon her.

By declaring the celebrated Teatro Goldoni a Government monument, the Italian Ministry of National Education has ensured the preservation of one of the oldest theaters in Venice. Last summer new owners planned to pull down the theater and build a cinema hall on the site. The Government's decree has saved a theater which has been famous for three centuries.

British Films Enter 1938

By Harold Hobson

London

Great Britain faces the New Year with three new films—"The Return of the Scarlet Pimpernel," "Smash and Grab," and "South Riding." These pictures are as different in texture, origin, and treatment as it is possible for films to be. "Smash and Grab," a smart comedy based on the capture of jewel thieves, features two musical show stars, Miss Elsie Randolph and Mr. Jack Buchanan. "The Return of the Scarlet Pimpernel" plunges into that eyeglass-and-powdered-hair, French Revolution-and-guillotine type of drama which has always been popular on the English stage since Sir John Martin-Harvey first produced "The Only Way" at the end of the nineteenth century, and it has for its chief player a young actor, Mr. Barry K. Barnes, who hitherto has had only comparatively small parts in the theater.

"South Riding," on the other hand, has a galaxy. Mr. Ralph Richardson is in it, and Miss Edna Best; there is Mr. Edmund Gwenn to look cheerfully hypocritical, and Miss Marie Lohr and Miss Ann Todd also appear. Some of these players have very little to do—Miss Todd in particular merely shrieks now and again, and rides a horse up the staircase of her home—but the presence of such accomplished actors and actresses gives a pleasing air of confidence to the film, which is based on a story by Winifred Holtby. In spite of their differences, however, none of these pictures will greatly bolster up the declining reputation of the British cinema.

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"Smash and Grab" certainly will not bolster it up at all. Few things more inept can ever have come out of an English studio. The idea behind it is sound enough, for it is built on the American plan of taking some phenomenon of city life, and using it as the foundation for a fictional story. Just as American pictures brought gangsters into the screen world, so "Smash and Grab" makes walking shadows of those gentlemen whose career it is to hurl bricks through promising plate-glass windows. The picture is, indeed, full of bricks, but shows little skill in doing anything except dropping them.

Since it endeavors to bring to its theme an atmosphere of light-hearted humor, it should be inspired throughout with the sort of moon-struck folly which Mr. Jack Hulbert invariably manages to introduce into his films. The director of "Smash and Grab" is apparently aware of this, for he tries over and over again to give to the picture that twist of inconsequent absurdity which the conception of the film demands. But he never quite succeeds. Mr. Buchanan's preoccupation—as an eminent detective—with model railways is obviously an attempt after this magic lunacy, but it is merely tiresome. The direction of the film is slow, the incidents are drawn out to an insufferable length, and the humor is deplorable.

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"The Return of the Scarlet Pimpernel" is a fairly satisfactory costume drama, but it arouses little enthusiasm, and Mr. Barnes's debut as a screen star is not a striking success. "South Riding" is much the most ambitious of the three films, and its integrity of purpose deserves recognition and praise. It sets itself the aim of putting on the screen an authentic impression of England—an ambition that has been lacking in British films since the Hepworth pictures of the war days, with their sun-drenched country lanes and fields and hedge rows.

Yorkshire has three Ridings, North, East, and West, and the film, in defiance of the language—for a Riding is literally a third part—furnishes it with an imaginary fourth. But the South Riding is very like the others, or rather, very like their agricultural and pastoral sections, for the roar of furnaces and the dust and grime of the coal mines are absent from this picture. There are scenes of the hunt in full cry, of cattle in their byres, of great plough horses dragging slowly up and down the wide, rolling fields. All this part of the film is excellent, and might well have been developed further. The story, too, has many points of merit, for it deals with things that matter—with the decline of the landed gentry, with improvements in the housing of the poor, and the spread of education. But, from the dramatic angle, it has one serious defect. The hero, the last of a long line of gentlemen-farmers, is no fighter. Closer and closer the meshes of ingreasing poverty draw around him, but he makes no effort to break through them. Mr. Richardson skilfully outlines his portrait, but is unable to endue it with much sympathy, merely because of this negative attitude. This central failing robs the film of the incisive drive which drama demands, and prevents it from reaching those heights to which it might otherwise have legitimately climbed.

A Federal Theater Triumph

By Arthur Pollock

New York

Certain producers would be wise to time their premières so that they follow something trivial, instead of risking comparisons by letting them come a few days after a play of high quality. George Abbott is one such producer. He does not bother to be ambitious intellectually, is content to look upon the theater as a business in which he is a shrewd operator. He knows himself, no doubt. But, knowing himself, it would be smart of him to avoid presenting a play like "All That Glitters" a few days after the Federal Theater had opened so commanding and vital a dramatization of the present as "One-Third of a Nation."

The WPA has been laughed at and growled at often enough and admired in lesser degree. Its Federal Theater is a project, first of all, to put people of the theater to work. If it is not quite amateur it is at least non-professional in the sense that its productions are not planned primarily for commercial success. But frequently it beats the Abbotts at their own game. By comparison with "One-Third of a Nation," "All That Glitters" is infantile. Not only in subject matter is this true but in the skill with which the two are presented. "All That Glitters" seems like the work of a beginner in the producing field.

"All That Glitters," by John Baragwanath and Kenneth Simpson, concerns a trick by which a fatuous punster persuades a society leader to entertain a harlot, palmed off on her as a Spanish countess. The hope is to make the credulity of the rich woman and the disguised vulgarities of the Spaniard seem funny. They seldom are. And Mr. Abbott has done nothing to the play in producing it to make it the effective entertainment his productions so often are. It may make money for him, but only because of its cheapness.

"One-Third of a Nation" is miles removed from this sort of thing. It has a serious purpose and yet goes about achieving it good-humoredly. That purpose is to expose the lamentable conditions in which the poor of the slums live, that third of the nation of which President Roosevelt spoke in his second inaugural address. "One-Third of a Nation" is the fifth edition of the Living Newspaper.

* * *

It shows how when the country was young the land got into the hands of a few who had ready money to buy it and hold it until others had to buy from them at a higher price. Fortunes were made. It shows how tenements grew on such properties. It shows how year after year efforts were made to force improvements in the tenements by law, only to have the law evaded, how the old tenements stood as they were for years, stand today, some of them, very nearly as primitive as at the beginning. It shows what the landlord goes through when he tries to build new apartments that can be rented cheaply, how he has to pay here and pay there—commissions, inflated prices, intermediaries—until what was to rent at $7 a room must rent at $25. It shows what is being done now to solve the problem of housing and how little difference what is being done can make.

All the facts presented have been carefully documented and the Federal Theater declares itself ready to submit proof of the play's accuracy to any one who may ask for it.

And with all this gathering together of facts, the result is not at all the dry drama that might be expected. It is alive. It moves. And above all it is beautifully presented. There is no professional producer in New York who could not be proud of it as a piece of staging. There are few professional producers who could equal it in skill of presentation, in taste, in esthetic efficiency.

* * *

Howard Bay has designed a realistic setting, a four-story tenement, old, seasoned, scene of many tragedies, a setting that in spite of its realistic detail has, when subtly lighted by Moe Hack, the quality of a fine old painting. We see families living in poverty on all four of its dirty floors. We see them meeting their fate cheerily or tragically, living like dumb animals or, like men of spirit, protesting as best they know how.

When we are not watching the activities in this ant hill, when the curtain is down or the lights are not on the old house, we see judges, politicians, renting agents, landlords, famous landowners of the past, apartment-seekers of the present acting out on a bare stage various phases in the history of housing in this country.

Lem Ward has directed all this astutely, making it move, drilling his actors until they do their work with precision and dispatch, making a superlative job of it. Arthur Arent is the author, picking and choosing essential facts here and there from the vast store at his disposal, giving his drama clarity and speed.

In the Federal Theater the Government has something to be proud of.

Sean O'Faolain's Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Sean O'Faolain, like most Irish novelists, deals in satire and he is unsparing of the foibles which, in his fellow-countrymen, arouse his ire. Mr. O'Faolain has now turned his attention to the theater and his first play, "She Had to Do Something," a comedy in three acts, has just been staged at the Abbey.

Twenty years previous to the opening of the play, Patrick Arnold, as a student of music in Paris, met and married a cultured French girl whom he brought back to a town in Southern Ireland filled with visions of great artistic and musical possibilities. Patrick is an organist trying to live on a small salary. Maxine, disillusioned, endeavors to bring artistic life into her adopted city and engages, backed by guarantors, a Russian ballet. The play deals with the difficulties which she encounters from local prejudices that urge the parish priest to denounce the ballet from the pulpit. The Canon's words are taken too literally by the people, and they proceed to prevent the performances. The guarantees are withdrawn and Maxine finds herself faced with the problem of getting the company, which has no money, out of town. Eventually, the Canon comes to the rescue and provides the necessary funds, and the dancers, some of whom have been arrested, and all expelled from their hotel, escape from the town accompanied by the Arnold family.

Mr. O'Faolain has written an excellent first act and laid the foundation for a good play. Unfortunately, he is more interested in exposing the weakness and the hypocrisy of some of his characters, and, while the thin thread of plot is preserved to the end, the remaining two acts are almost entirely made up of more or less unconnected incidents in which these characters take part. The characterization is good, but the author gives too much time to underlining bigotry and narrow mindedness. In this direction he is prone to wander off into byways and returns to his main theme only when his chief characters are on the stage.

Acting honors went to Evelyn Bowen, as Maxine. Miss Bowen, who is the wife of Robert Speaight (of "Murder in the Cathedral" fame), was guest player. Cyril Cusack gave a delightful portrait of a local youth with the "gift of the gab" and of living by his wits. J. J. H.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Hoary With Age, but Modern In Its Viewpoint

Winchester, Oldest of the English Public Schools, Has Changed Richly While Keeping Its Traditions

The English Public School—2

By Prof. R. W. Seton-Watson D. Litt. (Oxon.), F. B. A., F. R., Hist. S, etc.
Masaryk Professor of European History in the University of London, Author of "A History of the Roumanians" etc. (Winchester 1893-1898)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

More than one recent writer has drawn a comparison between Lord Nuffield, whose princely benefactions to Oxford are reminiscent of Rockefeller and Carnegie, and another self-made man of the fourteenth century, that William of Wykeham, Edward III's Chancellor and virtual Prime Minister, Bishop of the rich see of Winchester, whose name lives as the founder of England's oldest public school and one of Oxford's oldest colleges—the twin establishments of "St. Mary Winton," Winchester, and of New College.

We may leave our descendants 500 years hence to decide whether this lay founder of our day, Lord Nuffield, by adding a 23rd college to Oxford, devoted to the encouragement of special lines of social research, proved a greater innovator in the field of English higher education than his episcopal forerunner. But nothing will change the unanimous verdict upon William of Wykeham as a pioneer who has left his mark upon the national life of England, not merely through his own immediate foundations, but through the many others which drew their inspiration from him.

Eton herself, founded half a century later by the "Royal Saint" Henry VI, owns Winchester as "Alma Mater," and even if some local patriot has given the younger school the title of "Filia Pulchrior" (lovelier daughter), this is a point on which Wykehamists and Etonians will differ, but will not quarrel. They have a long tradition of mutual esteem and friendship, undisturbed by differing outlooks.

Medieval Buildings

In one respect Winchester is unique among all schools: her main buildings, still occupied by seventy scholars of original foundation—her chapel with its Jesse window, her quadrangles and gate tower and dining hall, her cloisters, chantry and muniment room—are unspoilt buildings of the late fourteenth century. Beside them the mediocre classrooms of the Victorian era strike a slightly jarring note. But the balance is more than redressed by "School"—an austere building contemporary with and often ascribed to Christopher Wren, and serving as general assembly room—and now in our day by Herbert Baker's noble War cloisters, built in the purest medieval tradition, yet without a trace of plagiarism or subservience. This group of buildings—in its setting of Hampshire downs and watermeads and swift transparent trout stream, with the vast Cathedral towering in the background above the ancient capital of Wessex—all this gives a tone of calm certitude, never assertive, but mildly tenacious, which has been handed down through five centuries and a half and soon casts its spell over the least imaginative.

Candor compels us to add that for three-quarters of that long period Winchester was an educational backwater, contributing but little to learning or to political life—a close corporation of Warden and Fellows whom no one could fairly describe as true interpreters of Wykeham's statutes.

"Character" Maketh a Man

Yet from this stagnant age Winchester has inherited a wealth of peculiar customs and memories—its Founder's famous motto "Manners Makyth Man" (the very spelling in its quiet differentiation contains a gentle hint of aloofness); the quaint allegory of "The Trusty Servant" on the Buttery wall; the famous school song "Dulce Domum," which tradition assigns to a lonely scholar detained at the end of term; the Morning and Evening Hymns which Bishop Ken wrote specially for his old school, but which have long since become the property of the English-speaking world; the custom of school roll-calls on the top of St. Catherine's Hill, which dominates the valley of the Itchen; not least of all, the Winchester "Notions," which almost amount to a school language and have been printed more than once in dictionary form, and into which every newcomer (every new "man," for Winchester knows no "boys") is gravely initiated.

It was not till the middle of the last century that reform came to Winchester, in the shape of two great headmasters—Moberly and his still more energetic son-in-law Ridding. Warden Sewell—under whose passive but sagacious rule New College also was converted from one of the most backward into one of the most progressive of Oxford colleges—once exclaimed, "I said Ridding would ruin the school; now I say, he is our second Founder."

Found It Medieval, Left It Modern

In the twenty-two years from 1866 to 1888 Ridding transformed everything: "He found us medieval," says our latest school historian, "he left us modern." He rebuilt, reorganized, added boarding houses, quadrupled the numbers, introduced mathematics, science and modern languages, acquired new playing fields, a bathing place and a modern gymnasium, started a Rifle Corps, a rowing club, a Glee Club and a Shakespeare Society. Above all, he left behind him a band of masters steeped in the spirit of "conservative innovation," and when he became Bishop of Southwell his farewell message was that "the past must not supersede the present, nor may associations absorb our freedom."

Under his successor, Fearon, the momentum thus acquired was not lost, and when I entered the school in its Quincentenary Year (1893), I entered a world hardly less remote from that of the fifties than from that of earlier centuries.

To the veteran survivors of pre-reform days the school seemed by then to have altered out of all recognition. The neglect of all hygienic principles was already a thing of the past: the single cold water tap in the college quadrangle had yielded place to a proper system of baths. The prefectorial system, in its old happy-go-lucky form, with endless openings for "brockin" (or bullying) had been reframed in a spirit of discipline and friendly confidence between "men" and "Dons" (or masters).

As in other public schools, the popular figures were those most proficient in cricket and football (of which Winchester possesses a characteristic brand of its own); but games were never allowed to crowd out work, and the standard of scholarship set up by the reformed Winchester of Ridding has ever since been recognized as among the very highest.

Moved With The Times

It is true that in my day there was something of a gulf between us barbarous "commoners," living in houses, and the "scholars" of the foundation, who all lived together: today this barrier, and the entirely senseless convention which discouraged contacts between the different houses, have happily been removed.

Winchester had of course the classical tradition in its strongest form, but already in my day the need for a certain amount of specializing was more and more felt, and under Fearon's enlightened successors Winchester has moved with the times and solved very happily the problem of combining classical and modern studies. It is true that in my day there was but little interest in international affairs, and modern languages were laughed at (I well remember a "man" in my house who was felt to be disgraced because he spoke Italian like a native); but the War has changed all that. Events of the contemporary world are followed with intense keenness, and today the French, German and Spanish speeches on the annual Speech Day will bear inspection from the sternest critic.

Flourishing Musical Side

Not the least attractive feature of the school has been the emergence of a flourishing musical side, in spite of all the handicaps due to music inevitably encroaching on the boys' free time. School Choir has steadily improved; the old "singings" to celebrate football victories are now supplemented by singings of German ballads and French folksongs; and we look with pride on the career of George Dyson—our former Master of Music—as a composer, and now Director of the Royal College of Music.

Since the War the drama has also been allowed to enter, and in 1937 the Passion Play produced by 100 members of the school in Winchester Cathedral made a wide and deep impression.

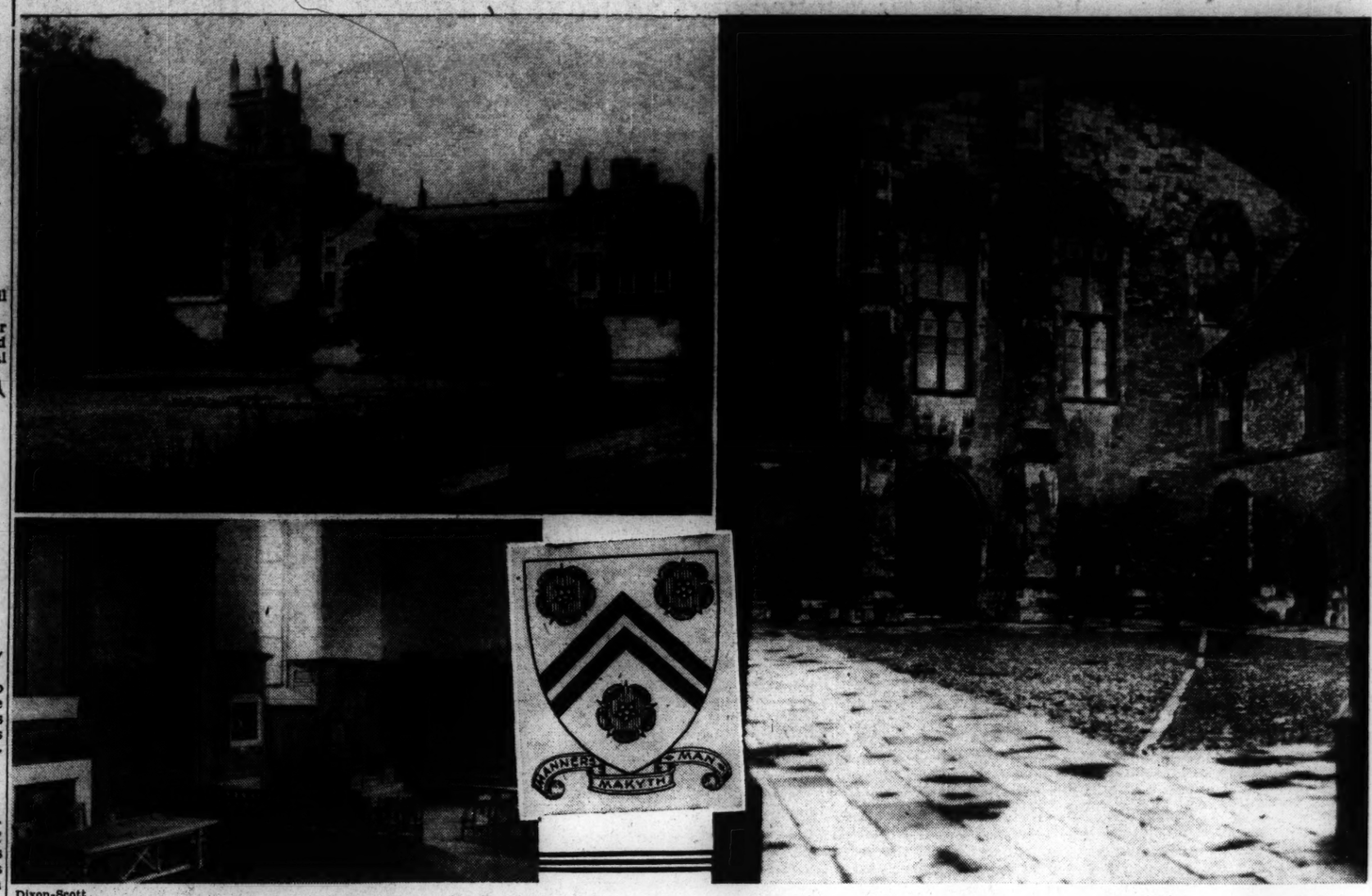
Winchester dislikes advertisement; perhaps there is an element of conceit in our feeling that it can do without it. But no one will blame us for setting as our ideal in varied ranks of life such men as Thomas Ken or Chancellor Selborne or Edward Grey, who may have had their limitations (too English, the Scot in me is tempted to say, but I was caught very young, and I repress the Celtic reaction!), who set character above career, and believed that the Winchester tradition is capable of infinite adaptation even in our rapidly changing world.

Another article on Winchester will be found on this page

Series on the Public Schools of England

The series of 14 articles now running comprises an introductory presentation of the Public School idea and 13 outstanding schools pictured and described by way of illustrative material. The schools are taken up in the order of the year of their founding.

Today, Winchester (1394). Next Tuesday, Eton (1440).



Dixon-Scott

Scenes Familiar to the Boys of Winchester College, England's Most Ancient Public School. Upper Left—Intimate Glimpse of the College and Chapel From the Headmaster's Garden. Right—Chamber Court From the Gatehouse Arch. Lower Left—Interior of the School, Late Seventeenth Century. Inset—Winchester Coat of Arms, With Its Medieval Motto

Winchester College Today

Where 'Manners Makyth Man' and 'Notions' Reign

By P. H. Burges B. A. (Oxon.), A. R. A. M.
Orchestral Conductor and Composer (Winchester 1921-1926)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

It has ever been the genius of the English race to change the core of thought while conserving the shell; and a review of life at Winchester seems to confirm the opinion of an author who has spoken of the school as reflecting more purely and intimately than any other the English spirit of tolerant and gentle change.

The writer carries many happy memories of life at Winchester. Particularly is the individual character respected there. As the pupil grows older he is encouraged to choose some special line of study, calculated to draw out his best talents.

Broad Scope Encouraged

One who was not even specializing in mathematics found himself spending his last year listening to lectures on Einstein's theory of relativity, and working out problems according to modern theories of probability and statistics.

Even in the matter of athletics the individual is allowed fair scope. A junior man is expected to do so much bodily exercise a week. Once a week he shows up to a prefect his "ekker roll," or record of weekly exercise. Apart from certain specified inter-house games, he is left free to pursue his own course.

It is possible to pass five years at Winchester and be almost unaware that there is more than one school rule—that which forbids access to the city of Winchester without special leave.

Grubbing and Mugging Halls

On a summer half-holiday it is possible to walk or bicycle considerable distances without let or hindrance, for approximately only one evening roll-call a day checks a lad's wanderings out of school hours. This makes life specially agreeable in view of the lovely countryside in which the old place is situated.

The manner of living at Winchester is rather distinctive. Each house has a "grubbing-hall," where meals are taken, and a "mugging-hall," called a "chamber" in the scholars' quarters. The latter contains what are called "toyes," which consist of a cupboard, a wooden seat for two persons, and a writing board, all set together in a cubicle about four feet high.

Each man is allotted a toyes and there he reads and works and keeps his property. Not even prefects are given much more privacy, though they usually have a common-room to themselves.

All sleep in large dormitories in charge of a prefect, and all daily functions are performed under communal conditions. Many a Wykehamist has thanked this system, however old-fashioned it may be, for teaching him to concentrate on his business despite distractions to the eye and ear and even to other parts of the body.

Old Winchester "Notions"

Another relic of the past is the famous Winchester "notions," which are mostly obsolete English words and old customs. A new man is allotted a junior of about one year's standing whose job it is to teach the novice his "notions." After a fortnight the novice is examined by a prefect, and if he fails in the test it is the teacher who pays the supreme penalty. Thus justice is not without honor at Winchester.

A typical sentence consisting of notions is: "A man must not sport a baker in his toyes his first year." This means: "A Winchester boy must not have a cushion in his cubicle his first year." Other notions are "Cathers," meaning the Cathedral or a top hat, a "hot," meaning a scrum at football, and "half-rem," meaning a half-holiday.

Customs Are Notions Too

All customs are called notions also. These customs have largely been invented to keep juniors in their place, and take the form of privileges relating to clothes or to places where it is permissible to walk or sit—privileges which are assumed after so many years' seniority.

"Manners Makyth Man." This motto incorporates the educational ideal of William of Wykeham. Here the word "manners" is a literal translation of the Latin "mores," which meant "character"—inward manners rather than outward polish. The creation of character has ever been considered the distinctive aim of the English public school system, which owes its origin to the founder of Winchester College.

Methods change and disappear with time, but the ideal of William of Wykeham is as vital to humanity today as it ever was.

Looking Ahead to Vacations

Our Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our first speaker inquires whether there is a Pacific coast youth hostel trail. . . . Can anyone from "the floor" answer the house? Perhaps some member from that region has first-hand information. If not, the speaker can, as we have mentioned before, write to American Youth Hostels Incorporated, Northfield, Massachusetts. They will be glad to answer questions about hostels in this country and abroad. We hope many more of you will take to the trail during 1938—Chairman.

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Washington

Dear Chairman:

For a long time I have enjoyed meeting new friends and touring the world in a rocking chair, through your column. Enjoying it so much, in fact, that like hundreds of others I have forgotten to pay my fare.

I have especially enjoyed your frequent articles on the Youth Hostel movement in this country and in Europe. What a perfect way to spend a holiday, see the scenery and meet new friends. Not an unpleasant part of the plan is that it is within reach of most all of us. Is there a Pacific Coast "Trail"?

From the window by which I am writing a long stretch of Puget Sound lies not far away. Enlivened by an incoming freighter. Against the horizon, islands and points of the curly-cue mainland jut out. Mt. Rainier sits, with great disapproval, on one side of the sound watching the antics of the Olympic range. They pop above the foothills like toe-headed children on the wrong side of the fence at a ball game.

Among the excellent spots to summer vacation are the San Juan Islands, being very close to the Canadian border. Some of them are mere barren specks of rock formation and others are miles around. Vagabonding, from island to island, by means of rowboat and outboard motor, one of our main haunts was a more or less deserted island with a lovely lake on top the more mountainous part of the island. The climb to the lake was made by way of an old, long unused log slide (a groove made by planks and logs in shooting timber down to the water when logging in a high place).

On one side of the lake was a mine shaft, dank and crumbling. Little Swiss chateau-like houses, unoccupied and reminiscent of time during the war when the mine was worked, were left as if the occupants were happy to be away. Because of the mineral substance in the lake small blue and gold fish seemed to be its only inhabitants. En route to the lake we came upon a forest of young trees with peculiar knots up and down the trunks of the trees. They looked just as if someone had gone through the forest when the trees were but one straight shoot and busied himself by tying knots instead of picking petals off a daisy.

Among my other memories of the San Juan Islands are visits to an old deserted Indian village with its barnlike "potlatch" house which I believe could best be described as the Indian's form of community house. In a small graveyard in the woods back of the village, were tombstones in the form of samples of the individual Indian's trade; such as weaving, pottery, canoe building, etc.

Please, Mr. Chairman, let the Round Table keep its corner in the paper. We do like it, you know, even though we're sometimes very neglectful in saying so on paper.

(Miss) M. H.

♪ ♪ ♪

Answering Our Call

Ohio

Dear Chairman and Friends:

I would like to tell of a lovely experience that took place when my English friend visited me.

Nine years ago, when I was a reader of the Mail Bag, there appeared a letter from a girl in Rochdale, England, and as I love to receive and write letters I decided to answer it. Since then we have always had the desire to meet personally. So when I received a letter stating that she and a friend were sailing on the "Queen Mary" for America, you can imagine I was very happy. When they came into town on the bus we recognized each other immediately, and within a short time felt as though we had known each other all our lives. The three-day visit was all too short as there was so much to talk about and do.

Some time ago our Chairman issued a call for artists. I would like to answer that call; I am an artist—or seeking to be one. Mr. K. H.'s definition of an artist is correct as far as he goes. An artist not only sees the beauty in things; but creates beauty and loveliness by outline, form and color. It is rather interesting and fascinating to see a painting unfold on a blank canvas or paper—something out of nothing.

(Miss) D. I. S.

♪ ♪ ♪

No Longer Abstract

Illinois

Dear Chairman:

That your work in helping us have a corner in The Christian Science Monitor, is very much appreciated, you may be certain. These letters and comments help us become reassured of the love of one nation for another; for one knows that when the individuals of our nations love each other, the nations will reflect only love in their dealings with each other.

Perhaps others who have had the opportunity of making friends with those in other lands have had their feelings become more definite, as I have. As a part of my childhood teaching, it was impressed upon me that all peoples of all lands were to be loved, since they were our friends and no different from us, except perhaps externally. This seemed a bit on the abstract side of things until I was old enough to make friends in some of these countries. Then these friendships brought to me directly the value of world love and peace. My friends might be hurt in case of an upheaval, and I did not want my friends hurt. Therefore, I became definitely interested in preserving the peace and happiness of the world.

"Our" discussions are most interesting and instructive. May the Round Table have a happy and prosperous life in 1938 and years following!

(Miss) J. M. C.

♪ ♪ ♪

And don't forget those short letters you are going to write while the English Public School series is running. Thank you for yours, Miss J. M. C.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

Why Second-Hand Versions?

Read the Great Books Themselves, Says Hutchins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Students should read the great books of the past instead of textbooks which give the second-hand versions of the great books, Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, declared at a recent educational gathering. He took his profession to task for failure to encourage students to turn to the originals, making a bold attack on what he called the "textbook racket."

It was not only certain commercial practices in the making and sale of textbooks he deplored, but the educational theory which would attempt to make education easier by means of such books.

"Although the great books were written for ordinary people," he said, "the present attitude of the educators is that they are too difficult for students. It is perfectly possible to graduate from a good American college without reading a single great book in its entirety. Increasing use of textbooks as the basis for education has co-operated in the process by which the reading and analyzing of the best books has disappeared from the curriculum."

Poor Substitutes

Textbooks used in the schools and colleges are but a poor substitute for the great books they have replaced, in President Hutchins' judgment. If they recognize the best books of the world, it is only through the destructive process of "selections" which leave but fragmentary remnants for the student. Young readers get scraps of Voltaire, Burke, Carlyle, Ruskin and H. G. Wells, but with the possible exception of Shakespeare's plays, no great work in its entirety, he said.

"When we come to the disciplines we must be appalled at the illiteracy of our pupils," the educator continued. "They have read nothing. They do not know how to read. They cannot write or speak. They cannot think. Since some of them come to us with good native equipment, we must concede that it is their education that is at fault."

Dr. Hutchins maintains that the reading of great books of the past is necessary to a mastery of tradition, which in turn is essential to genuine and intelligent progress.

"The tradition in which we live is recorded in books," he continued. "We can find it if we know how to use the disciplines that teach us how to read. A great book is one which yields up through the liberal arts a clear and important understanding of our tradition."

Great books make the tradition clear because they state what the wisest men thought about the most serious issues the race has had to face. Plato, President Hutchins has pointed out, discusses almost every question that agitates our society, including communism and the difficulties of getting the rich to pay taxes.

Isolate Subject Matter

Textbooks, by isolating subject matter in compartments, oversimplify, Dr. Hutchins maintains. The result is that one textbook does not contribute to the understanding of another, as one great book does to other great books.

President Hutchins objects also to what he terms racketeering aspects of the textbook business, including in this term both the methods by which the books are placed in the schools and the manner in which they are often compiled, particularly the practice of providing "authors" who have never seen the textbook to which they lend the prestige of their names. In making this criticism, however, he makes note of the fact that many textbook publishers do follow ethical methods and that the level of textbooks is improving.

More serious than these commercial abuses, however, he holds the educational practice of depending on secondary versions of Cicero, Milton, Galileo or Adam Smith. Why read "second-hand versions of their thought" when one can read what they themselves wrote, President Hutchins asks.

High School Advertising Club

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An advertising club in a high school can supply an outlet for artistic, dramatic, and literary talents—not to mention fun—and a chance to learn many p's and q's of the advertising field, prominent in the business world today but mostly neglected in high school curriculums.

How one such club became the publicity agent for its school is told in Student Life, a monthly magazine for high school students, published by the Department of Secondary-School Principals of the National Education Association. It is the Win-Co-Hi Advertising Club of Community High School, Winchester, Ill.

Artistic talent found expression in the making of mimeographed handbills of leather-colored paper cut like footballs; paper napkins with a mimeographed announcement of a tournament in the corner, given to restaurants shortly before the event; and chalk talks at club meetings and assemblies.

Dramatic ability furnished some of the cheapest and best publicity. For instance, 150 students put on a colorful parade to advertise the school carnival. In 15 minutes, says "Student Life," the parade gave the carnival more publicity than would have resulted from a poster in every window in town.

Some boys drove a goat around town to an accompaniment of brass band instruments, and noisily and effectively advertised a basketball game.

The Junior play, "Hold Everything," was given a boost by the advertising club. A boy impersonating a hen-pecked husband, loaded down with packages, was admonished by a girl dressed as Mama to "hold everything," as he awkwardly dropped bundles while they walked through the school auditorium and through the stores downtown. Placards on their backs told the amused public about the coming play.

Literary talent found an outlet in the writing of newspaper articles and booster letters.

Money for advertising club expenses and awards, this school at Winchester says after five years of experience, should be paid in general out of the proceeds of each event advertised, and not from club dues. It found there are many ways to economize. Commercial advertisements discarded by the stores were used. For example, the club cut poster letters from colored handbills and used them as a substitute for paint and ink.

Emblems of award are not necessary, it was discovered, for the students at Community High did such work as poster making for the sheer joy of it. But if it's the practice of a school to give letters or emblems to pupils who exhibit their ability before the public (as in sports), then it's only just, this school thinks, to give awards to those who work hard behind the scenes with no applause.

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Bruins and Rangers Engage in Hockey Epic at Garden Tonight—Terry Speaks

Capacity House to View Only Game on Schedule

BULLETIN

Due to illness, Manager Art Ross will not direct the Bruins in their game against the New York Rangers at the Boston Garden tonight. Fred L. Hitchman, assistant to Ross and former Bruin defenseman, will take charge from the bench.

Garden Lineup Tonight

Boston Bruins		New York Rangers
Pettinger, lw		rw, M. Colville
Cowley, c		c, N. Colville
Sands, rw		lw, Shibicky
Portland, ld		rd, Coulter
Shore, rd		ld, Pratt
Thompson, g		g, Kerr

Bruins Alternates—Clapper, Hollett, Dumart, Schmidt, Bauer, Goldsworthy, Welland, Jackson.

N. Y. Rangers Alternates—Heller, Watson, Dillon, Patrick, Keeling, C. Smith, Hextall, Kirk, Cooper.

Faceoff at 8:30 p. m.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If the New York Rangers are to overhaul the Boston Bruins in their struggle for first place in the American group of the National Hockey League soon, they should begin tonight. At present the New York sextet trails the locals by four points, two full games. Tonight is the chance to reduce the margin, they know it, the Bruins know it and some 15,000 hockey fans who know it will be on hand to see the effort.

This is the only game scheduled for tonight and it is quite enough to warrant circuit-wide interest. Both teams are enjoying prosperity, what with money pouring in through the home ticket windows along with victories, ties, points and few reverses. Since their last game on Boston ice, Dec. 28, both teams have done well, Rangers winning five, tying two and losing one, whereas the Bruins have won six and lost three.

The invaders have some advantages going into this affair tonight. They are fortunate in bringing a full squad where the Bruins are minus their left wing, Ray Getliffe. Another advantage for the New Yorkers is that they have not been on the road for some time where the Bruins returned only last night from a wearing jaunt to Toronto and Chicago.

On games won, tied and lost, the Bruins have the better record, and yet the Rangers boast a better scoring team and a better defensive unit. Rangers are consistently better scorers and have not been held scoreless in any game this season. The locals cannot wave any such distinction before their fans, for they have been shut out on two occasions. Strangely, both occasions occurred in successive games against Canadiens at Montreal and Rangers in New York, Dec. 2 and 5, respectively.

Many hockey critics will point out that the Bruins have held off the Ranger rush during the past four weeks while operating under handicap. The Art Ross team lost the services of their brilliant young center, Milton Schmidt, in the last Ranger game here. He did not return to action until last Saturday night, and then they lost the help of blond Ray Getliffe. In all, they have gone through 10-straight games, not counting tonight, with a squad of only 14 players.

Victory or defeat tonight should have no direct bearing on the ultimate capture of the Stanley Cup, but since both clubs aspire to win that trophy, neither is desirous of permitting the other to gain any substantial margin by a triumph in this contest. The season record of games between the two:

Bruins 3, Rangers 2, at Boston.
Rangers 4, Bruins 0, at New York.
Bruins 3, Rangers 2, at Boston.
Rangers 5, Boston 3, at New York.
Total goals—N. Y. 13, Boston 9.

Olympics Aim For Loop Wins On Road Trip

The Boston Olympics, now firmly established in fourth place in the Quebec Provincial Senior Hockey League as a result of their 5 to 3 overtime victory against the speedy Lafontaine skaters, have plenty of work ahead this week if they hope to cling to that coveted play-off position. The Harrington men started off well by defeating the Rhode Island Scarlets at Providence last night, 12 to 3.

This week end Coach Hago Harrington will take his squad to Canada for two league games. On Saturday the Olympics play Valleyfield and on Sunday they meet Drummondville.

Coach Harrington hopes to get in several practice sessions this week in order to keep his boys hockey conscious. Playing conditions will be vastly different in Canada as Drummondville has natural ice while Valleyfield plays on artificial ice. It usually takes a team used to artificial ice a full period to become acclimated to natural ice.

The Olympics already have defeated Drummondville, but they have not met Valleyfield. This latter team is well up in the league standing and has been the only Canadian six that has been able to give the leading Sherbrooke aggregation a close battle.

A crowd of more than 5000 saw the Olympics-Lafontaine game here last Saturday and was treated to some of the best amateur hockey of the season. The Lafontaine team was fast and not afraid to crash into the Boston defensemen. Three times this Canadian team came from behind to tie the score, only to lose out in the overtime.

While much credit is given the Lafontaine wings for their clever stick-handling through the Boston defense, Harrington realizes that there is much room for improvement in this department. When Junie Stubbs and Art Smith are on the ice the Olympics have two outstanding defensemen, but when they are relieved there is a glaring weakness. Bill Splaine showed up well against Lafontaine, but the inexperience of Jim Roberts handicapped his play. Hago sees improvement in Roberts and feels certain that with a few more games behind him he will make a good pairing mate for Splaine.

Cowley Climbing High in Scoring

MONTREAL, Jan. 25 (AP)—Cecil Dillon, speedy, sleek-haired wingman of the New York Rangers, who has been rated one of the National Hockey League's best back-checkers ever since his debut in 1930, is coming to the front as a contender for the scoring title.

Dillon holds one scoring record, the playoff mark of eight goals and two assists in one series, but he never has been near the top over a season's span. He climbed rapidly last week, however, and now is in hot pursuit of young Gordie Drillon of Toronto.

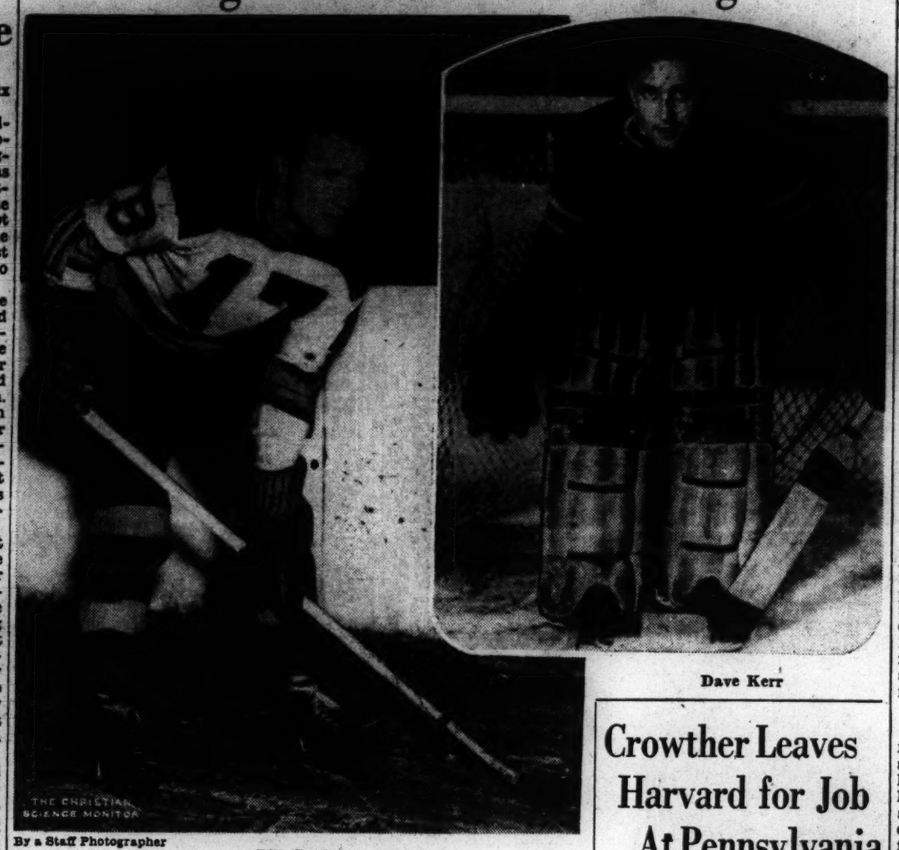
Drillon, league-leading play maker with 18 assists, failed to improve his 32-point total in the week which ended with Sunday's games. Meanwhile, Dillon tied with him for the lead at 14 goals a week ago, rapped home three counters to take the undisputed lead in that department, and collected one assist. That gave him a total of 29 points, only three behind Drillon.

Another three points back was Sylvanus Apps of Toronto, another "sophomore," who barely failed to lead the scorers last season. While he also failed to tally, his 26 points were good for third place. Tied for fourth at 24 were another Maple Leaf star, Harvey (Busher) Jackson; Bill Cowley of Boston, and George Mantha of the Montreal Canadiens.

Allan Shields of the Montreal Maroons still failed to get an argument about being the leading "bad man." He has accumulated 57 minutes in penalties. Records of the leading scorers:

	Gls	Asts	Pts
Drillon, Toronto	14	18	32
Dillon, Rangers	17	12	29
Apps, Toronto	11	15	26
Mantha, Canadiens	14	10	24
Cowley, Boston	11	13	24
Jackson, Toronto	11	13	24
Blake, Canadiens	14	9	23
Lorrain, Canadiens	8	15	23
Barry, Detroit	7	15	22
Stewart, Americans	10	11	21
Smith, Rangers	8	13	21
N. Colville, Rangers	12	8	20
Thoms, Toronto	10	10	20
Romnes, Chicago	9	11	20
Thompson, Chicago	8	12	20
Haynes, Canadiens	8	12	20
Patrick, Rangers	7	13	20
Gagnon, Canadiens	6	14	20
Schriner, Americans	13	6	19
Shibicky, Rangers	10	8	18
March, Chicago	7	11	18
Wiseman, Americans	12	5	17
Getliffe, Boston	8	9	17

High Scorer and Shutout King



By a Staff Photographer

Bill Cowley

Dave Kerr

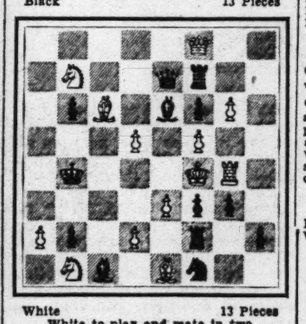
Chess—*By Frederick R. Chevalier*

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Jan. 25, 1938

Problem No. 2005
By Burney M. Marshall

Black 13 Pieces



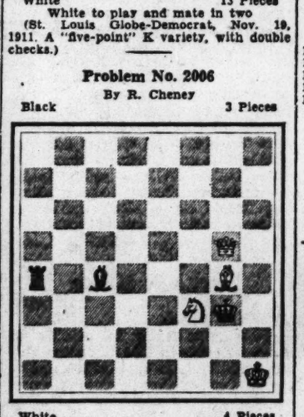
White 13 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Nov. 19, 1911. A "five-point" K variety, with double checks.)

Problem No. 2006
By R. Cheney

Black 3 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Cincinnati Enquirer, Jan. 29, 1933. Motto: "Salt and Pepper." Manifold variations plus cross-checks.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2003. R-K8
No. 2004. 1. Q-QKt5 — Kt-K5 or B7
2. P-B4
1. ——— — Kt-Kt7 or B6
2. BxKt

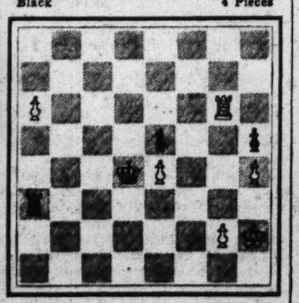
End-Game No. 392. White wins: 1 P-Q8. If 1 . . . QxP; 2 Q-B6ch, K-Kt; 3 QxPch, etc.; and if 1 . . . KtxP; 2 R-Kt3ch, etc.

End-Game

This illustrates what Euwe terms, in his "Strategy and Tactics in Chess Play," an "advancing combination." From Euwe-Bogoljubow, Zurich, 1934. White is able to force a decisive passed pawn in about five moves.

End-Game No. 393

Black 4 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

I. I. Kashdan has retained his title as champion of the Manhattan Chess Club by winning the annual championship tournament by a score of 9½-½, without the loss of a single game. Robert Willman was runner-up with 5-2.

The British Chess Magazine, which, by the way, is now under the general editorship of H. Golombek, a young London expert, reports that those invited to take part in the international tournament in Moscow next month include Euwe, Lasker, Capablanca, and Alekhine.

Dr. Lasker's simultaneous at the Marshall Chess Club resulted in 20 wins, 6 draws, and 3 losses, to Mrs. Adele Rivero, woman champion of the National Chess Federation, and Arthur Anderson. Dr. Lasker will also play two consultation games at the Manhattan Chess Club before departing for Europe late this month.

Reshevsky's defeat of Sir George A. Thomas in the recent Hastings tournament, which he won, was a holding-back affair on the English master's part until finally the position opened up. Reshevsky was able to force the game in his favor with a combination on his twenty-eighth move.

Indian Defense

Reshevsky White	Thomas Black	Reshevsky White	Thomas Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 PxP	PxP
2 P-QB4	P-K3	18 Kt-B3	Q-B3
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	19 P-K5	Q-R3
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	20 PxP	PxP
5 B-Kt2	B-Kt5ch	21 Kt-K4	P-Q4
6 Q-B2	BxKch	22 Kt-Q6	B-R
7 QxB	P-Q3	23 Kt-K5	RxKt

Twenty-seventh Game
Nimzowitsch Defense

Euwe White	Alekhine Black	Euwe White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 P-QR4	QR-B
2 P-QB4	P-K3	16 P-R5	P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	17 PxKtP	PxKtP
4 Kt-B3	P-QKt3	18 PxQP	PxQP
5 B-Kt5	P-KR3	19 KtxP	BxP
6 BxKt	BxKtch	20 B-B5	P-Kt3
7 PxB	QxB	21 BxKt	RxB
8 P-K4	B-Kt2	22 Q-Q2	K-R2
9 B-Q3	P-Q3	23 KR-K	R-QR
10 Castles	P-K4	24 R-Kt2	KR-R2
11 P-B5	Castles	25 Kt-B2	R-R7
12 R-Kt	R-Q	26 Kt-K3	RxR
13 Q-B2	Kt-Q2	27 QxR	B-K3
14 PxQP	BPxP	28 R-R	Drawn

After the twenty-fifth, when Alekhine clinched the match, the remaining games were exhibitions, and as a result lost some of their fight. In the twenty-seventh, below, after colorful opening and mid-game complications, Euwe was left with a Kt against a B in an ending that might have developed in his favor after a prolonged struggle. With the championship already decided, however, a draw was agreed upon.

Euwe White	Alekhine Black	Euwe White	Alekhine Black
8 Castles	QKt-Q2	24 PxKt	PxP
9 Q-B2	Q-B	25 QxP	BxB
10 Kt-B3	Castles	26 KxB	P-B4
11 P-K4	P-QR3	27 PxPep	RxP
12 KR-K	P-R3	28 Kt-B5	RxKt
13 P-Kt3	Kt-R2	29 RxP	R-B1ch
14 QR-Q	R-Kt	30 KxR	QxPch
15 Kt-KR4	Q-Q	31 K-B3	Resigns
16 P-B4	P-KKt4		

Five Years Ago
By the Associated Press

Report on 1932 Olympics indicated $150,000 profit after retirement of $1,000,000 in bonds.

Around The Hub

The popularity of Sonja Henie with Boston skating fans was proved yesterday when hundreds of persons flocked to the Boston Garden ticket offices to secure seats for the ice carnival beginning Wednesday evening, Feb. 2, in which the Oslo star will make her first Boston appearance of the season.

Last year Miss Henie skated to two good houses. This year she is scheduled for five performances which should give all of her followers an opportunity to secure seats. Along with Miss Henie will be a supporting ensemble of 100 skaters.

Upon her arrival in Boston, Miss Henie will be visiting the scene of her very first American triumph. For, while New York claims the credit for her, it was George V. Brown who first brought Miss Henie to America, and it was at the Boston Arena that she first skated.

Midget auto racing takes over the Boston Garden again Thursday night with Bill Schindler of Freeport, L. I., out to protect his lead of 95 points in quest of the James Gagney Trophy. He will be pressed by Ernie Gesell of Hollis, L. I., who is in second place with 65 points, and Bill Morrissey of Newark, N. J., in third place with 45 points.

Lou Fette's 1938 contract to pitch for the Boston Bees is signed, sealed, and delivered to the Allston Street headquarters. Fette, who won 20 and lost 10 games for the Bees, said in a short letter accompanying the contract, that he was eager to leave for Bradenton, Fla., and start preparation for the coming National League campaign.

With Fette's contract in hand this means that he has joined Jim Turner and Dan MacFayden in returning to the Bees' fold for the coming season. Both Turner and Fette were freshmen in major-league ball last year and were two of the outstanding pitchers of the National League.

Mrs. Philip Fowler, seeded second in the women's state Class B open squash racquets tournament now under way at the University Club, reached the third round yesterday by defeating Anna Lampee, 15—3, 15—6, 15—5.

The University Club also was the scene today of the men's and women's doubles state "B" badminton championship. Albert Marsh and Charles McCullom are top-seeded among the men with George Cummings and Jim Goddard, Art Christiansen and Charles Voye, and J. G. Coolidge and H. C. Simonds following in order.

Dick Gill, Boston College speedster, will not anchor the Eagles' one-mile team in the coming Prout Games next Saturday night, but will concentrate on the special 600, it was learned today.

Cornelius Johnson, Olympic high jumping champion, has forwarded his entry for the Prout Games. Other stars entered in this event include Mel Walker of Ohio State, Les Steers of Palo Alto, Calif., and Art Byrnes of Manhattan.

Coach Terry Tatton of Northeastern's track team plans to enter a mile relay team in the Prout Games. Certain of starting positions are Capt. George Leck and Frank Mascianica, sophomore sensation. The other posts will be decided after time trials Thursday.

More badminton news. George Cummings, top-seeded player of the Badminton and Health Club, reached the semifinals in the men's state class "B" singles last night at the University Club.

The signed contract of Debs Garms reached the Beehive today, according to Secretary John Quinn. It came, with a letter, from the Texan's home in Wichita Falls. Debs thanked President Bob Quinn for the terms offered and expressed complete satisfaction. The infielder-outfielder is several pounds lighter than last season and is anxious to get started at Bradenton.

Although he batted only .259 in 125 games during his initial campaign in the National League, Garms was a valuable man to the Bees in 1937. He played both the infield and outfield, filling in at third base when Manager Bill McKechnie was badly in need of a replacement.

Beattie for Lamb

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—The New York Americans of the National Hockey League last night announced the acquisition of John (Red) Beattie from the Detroit Red Wings in a straight player exchange for Joe Lamb. Both are left wingers. Beattie, who joined the Americans today in Toronto, where they are practicing this week, played several seasons with the Boston Bruins before being traded to Detroit for Gordon Pettinger last month. Lamb, a veteran of 10 years' service with the Montreal Maroons and the Americans, probably will be sent to Detroit's International-American League farm club, the Pittsburgh Hornets.

Rinaldi Named Coach

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—Ray Rinaldi of Schenectady, N. Y., former Union College basketball coach, has been appointed coach and manager of the All-star United States amateur basketball team which will tour South America in February and March, it was announced yesterday by Daniel J. Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union.

St. Louis-Cleveland Trade

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25 (AP)—Oscar Hansen, star center of the St. Louis Flyers Hockey team, has traded to Cleveland of the International American League for Doug Brenneman, in a straight-player deal, President E. C. Steffen of the St. Louis club announced today.

Crowther Leaves Harvard for Job At Pennsylvania

Harvard football suffered a loss in the announcement today that Rae Crowther, line coach of the varsity under Head Coach Dick Harlow, has been signed to take over the line duties at Pennsylvania. Crowther will work with the newly appointed Penn coach, George A. Munger.

The former Colgate gridiron star has been highly praised throughout the east for the line play at Harvard during the past year. He has been coaching Harvard's line since 1935 when he joined Harlow's staff. He coached the Colgate line in 1921, 1922 and 1923 under Harlow.

After his coaching at Colgate he played pro football for several years with the Frankford Yellow Jackets and returned to the instructing end of the game in 1931 at Drexel Institute where he stayed through 1934.

Bill Bingham, Harvard athletic director, commented highly on the work of Crowther while at Harvard and stated that no plans for replacement would be considered until the arrival of Coach Harlow some three weeks hence.

National Hockey League Standing

American Section

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	18	2	76	53	38
Rangers	15	4	83	49	34
Chicago	8	6	51	74	22
Detroit	6	7	50	81	19

Canadian Section

	Won	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Toronto	13	7	91	77	33
Canadiens	10	7	76	73	27
Americans	10	6	52	54	26
Montreal	9	3	57	75	21

Game Tonight
Rangers at Boston.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Unicorn Coming Back

No announcement regarding track and field athletics in the United States has been received by the followers of that branch of sport with more pleasure than the one made exclusively in The Christian Science Monitor of Saturday that the Boston Athletic Association was coming back into the competitive field after an absence of some two years. When the B. A. A. was forced to give up its clubhouse on Exeter Street, Boston, and retire from the competitive field, those persons who had been active in its management, as well as the athletes who had carried the Unicorn to all parts of the world and the host of friends which its members had made, could not help looking back at the splendid past and regretting that the Unicorn would no longer be seen in competitive sports. With the exception of the Winged Foot of the New York A. C., no athletic emblem had had a longer or more honorable career than that of the B. A. A., and it was indeed hard to visualize future sports competitions without its representatives being among the contestants.

By a Staff Artist

The Marathon and the Indoor Games

With the closing up of the clubhouse, only two of its big athletic activities were carried on. These were the marathon run and the indoor invitation games. Some of the most loyal and enthusiastic members of the old club kept these going, and it is indeed pleasing that they did, as the marathon is the oldest in the United States and the indoor games were among the first, if not indeed the very first, that attained prominence in America. The first marathon was run in 1897, and was established for the purpose of developing marathon runners in the United States who would be able to compete with those from other countries in the Olympic Games. It is today regarded by many as the big marathon of the country, although it does not always carry the championship title. And the indoor games have developed from a very small meet into one of the biggest of the country. The future of these two big events now seems assured for years to come.

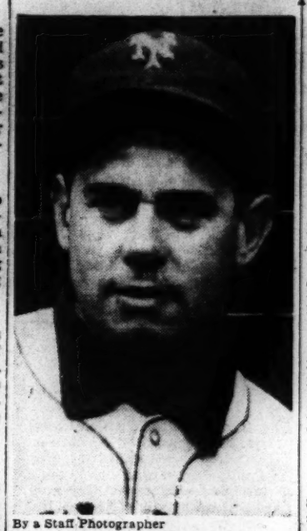
Furnished the First Olympic Team

But while these events were continued, the Unicorn disappeared from track and field. Without clubhouse or funds to maintain and train athletes to represent it, the famous emblem disappeared. But all that is different now, and it will again be seen in active competition. And in speaking of this, it might not be amiss at this time to refer to the fact that when the Olympic Games were renewed at Athens, Greece, in 1896, the Unicorn was the emblem worn by most of those athletes who brought sports honors to the United States. Sent over by the B. A. A., Tom Burke, Ellery Clark, Billy Hoyt, and Tom Curtis picked up six first places, while Arthur Blake picked up a second to win enough points to give the team honors to Uncle Sam. That was one of the greatest triumphs ever won by an American athletic club, and it will indeed be pleasing to see this emblem again carrying on with distinction and honor. Greater Boston has many fine athletes who have graduated from school and college and who will welcome the chance to continue in active competition as wearers of the Unicorn. Perhaps, too, the day may come when the B. A. A. will again put hockey, football, tennis, golf, rifle, pistol, bowling, and other sports teams in active competition, and when and if it does they will be sure to receive a warm welcome from all lovers of sports.

How About Athletes?

President James B. Conant of Harvard University, in his annual report, recommended a decrease in the number of students admitted to universities and more adequate scholarships for promising young men from the lower economic levels of society. No doubt many of the alumni will concur with this opinion provided it does not decrease the number of star athletes, and especially football players, entering the university, and also that some of those scholarships go to them. That is one department which does not seem to be overcrowded at the present time.

Cudgel Taken Up by Terry In Own Behalf for Change



By a Staff Photographer

Bill Terry

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—Bill Terry says it ain't so.

The New York Giants' manager, whose "feud" with the sports writers has supplied those writers with plenty of copy for years, takes up the cudgel on his own behalf in an article entitled "Terrible Terry" in this week's Saturday Evening Post.

Terry, tracing the feud to his refusal to give his private telephone number to a New York sports editor, who immediately adopted an "anti-Terry" attitude because of the "snub," goes over a number of incidents which have been related in print and some which haven't been told, to give his own versions.

He still doesn't have much to say in favor of the sports writers, charging them with misrepresentation in more than one case and with letting themselves be "used" by John J. McGraw when Terry was holding out for the first time.

For 'Economic Security'

Bill firmly denies he ever asked "what's in it for me?" except to ask himself before making decisions affecting his career and traces his desire for "economic security" to a time early in his career when he was forced to pawn his wife's engagement ring so they could eat.

Back in 1926 when he was waging his first salary war with McGraw, Terry says, numerous stories appeared criticizing his ability. The facts were, he charges, that the manager "used experienced baseball writers as channels through which he could let the world in general and me in particular, know that Terry did not rate, as long as Terry persisted in demanding more money.

Later, when he became the club's regular first baseman, Terry says: "I was not deeply impressed with a (sports writing) craft that could violate a public trust by misinforming millions of baseball fans, intentionally or otherwise, for the sole purpose of enhancing the club's position in a salary discussion. I was impressed deeply by the fact that the same experienced game-watchers and player analysts who had ash-canned me the year before were now obliged to herald me as the natural successor to George Kelly. It didn't make sense."

Offer to Manage

Terry also tells of McGraw's unexpected offer of the managerial job in 1932, two months after threatening to trade him for refusing to accept a $5000 salary cut. Of this he says:

"The most barefaced misrepresentation, however, came with the repeated press statements that Fred Lindstrom was supposed to succeed McGraw and that I had tunneled under to snatch it from his grasp. . . . I had no warning whatever of the proposition which McGraw advanced. Lindstrom, I understand, was promised the job for the purpose of inveigling him into signing his contract."

Lindy was subsequently traded to Pittsburgh at his own suggestion, Terry adds.

Another case of strained relations with the press Terry traces to a reporter's desire to get through work early, which led him to seek news and managerial opinions ahead of his confreres. His persistence led to heated answers and another "grudge."

Castleman Lesson

Instead of demanding "What's in it for me?" when invited to a Mel Ott Day celebration, Bill explains, he remained at home because Mel himself had said not to bother. His "sadism" in letting Clydell Castleman remain on the mound to take a terrific pounding was the only means of teaching the lesson that "a ball game is more than four innings on the mound and the rest in the grandstand."

But all these wild stories don't matter much, Bill concludes, for "the Giants' attendance figures would indicate that patrons do not care who or what manages a ball club so long as it plays heads-up and first-division baseball."

Baseball Wages Are 'Scandalous,' Welch Declares

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—Joe Di Maggio, demanding $35,000 for performing with the Yankees the coming season, finds no supporter in a player of a bygone day, Mickey Welch, who pitched for the original New York Giants from 1882 to 1892.

Welch thinks the present day salary scale in the big leagues is scandalous and that it is damaging to team co-operation the way the figures of the various players are aired annually.

"Most I ever got in my life was $4,000 a year," he recalled, "and that was right at the end of my career. Believe me, I worked for it, too. Days I wasn't pitching I played centerfield, and the first year we were in the National League I had to be at the park an hour or so ahead of time to mind the 'stile.'"

Welch's manager at that time was the colorful Jim Mutrie, first pilot of the Giants, who passed on here yesterday. They were great friends, but he can't even imagine what would have happened to their friendship if he had tried to hold out on Mutrie for a larger salary.

"Buck Ewing, the greatest catcher ever, was the highest paid man on the team at $3,200. The third year, I think it was, Buck asked Mutrie for $3,500, pointing out that he was captain and practically field manager of the team. Mutrie didn't like it much, but he finally agreed to the raise providing Buck would catch 100 games, which he did.

"This Di Maggio, now, he's no super player. He's a low-ball hitter and we would have pitched to him in my day. He never would have seen a ball like that one he knocked out of the park on Cliff Melton in the last game of the world series. He's not half the player that Buck Ewing was."

It might be pointed out, if Welch seems slightly prejudiced in Ewing's case, that Buck was his battery mate. On July 3, 1885, with Ewing catching, Welch shut out Chicago, 1 to 0. They hopped to Buffalo that night, and the next morning Welch stopped Buffalo, 6 to 0. That afternoon he weakened slightly and beat Buffalo only 6 to 2. He won 17 straight games before that string was broken.

Those were great days, Welch admits. They put on a show, and baseball was a fighting matter. The visiting players always were taken from their hotel to the park in big, gaudy carriages.

"It was great fun, though, and I'm glad I was in on it," sighed Welch. "Now all I want to see is Buck Ewing in this baseball Hall of Fame. There's a man who was 100 years ahead of his time."

American Hockey Association

Kansas City 3, St. Paul 1.

Big Ten Basketball

Michigan 29, Ohio State 26.

Rose Bowl Ticket Distribution Aired

BERKELEY, Calif., Jan. 25 (AP)—President Robert Gordon Sproul of the University of California, replying to criticism of distribution of tickets for the last Rose Bowl game, said today the university "stands ready to decline" any future invitation to play in the Pasadena New Year's day classic.

"The University of California played in that game not for money, but to contribute to a civic festival which would seem to be of importance to the State," he said in a letter to the Pasadena Tournament of Roses Association.

"Naturally, I regret exceedingly that it should have been the bad fortune of the University of California to bring to light the inequalities of the ticket distribution agreement."

The ticket system, arranged by the Pacific Coast Conference, allowed six tickets for each of California's some 30,000 alumni and set aside a block for Alabama, which California defeated 13-0. The Rose Bowl holds 90,000.

Golfers Turn North

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 25 (AP)—The play-for-pay golfing delegation bade good-by to Southern California for a year today and turned north for further cracks at the money scattered along the winter tournament trail. Henry Picard, tall, dark and handsome pro from Hershey, Pa., won the $3,000 Pasadena open yesterday and led his touring brethren to Oakland for the $5,000 open there this week end. Picard finished the 72 holes with 70-66-71-69—276, best score ever made in the local tournament.

Amusements

BOSTON

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL—Tomorrow Eve., at 8:30
CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
(25 Boston Symphony Orchestra Members)
CONDUCTED BY
BERNARD ZIGHERA
—SOLOIST—
JOSEPH SZIGETI
Tickets at Box Office—$1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75

STATE Tremont at Stuart ORPHEUM
First Time at Popular Prices
The HURRICANE
Dorothy Lamour—Jon Hall
Also: M-G-M's "Dog, Horse or Steel"

SHUBERT 2 Wks. Begin. Next Mon. Gilbert Miller and Ashley Dukes Present T. S. Eliot's Play
MURDER IN THE CATHEDRAL
With the Original London Company
Evgs. 50c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 50c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4900
Wm. Powell—Myrna Loy
"DOUBLE WEDDING"
Frances Farmer—Ray Milland
"EBB TIDE"
Wed.—Harriet Hoctor
PRIVATE LIFE OF HENRY VIII
A bill of divorcements

NEW YORK CITY

TOWN HALL
Friday Evening, Jan. 28, at 8:30
PIANO RECITAL
ALTON JONES
Mgt. NBC Artists Service
Steinway Piano

"The funniest show of the year."—LIFE.
ED WYNN
In the New Musical Hit
HOORAY FOR WHAT!
N. Y. WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evgs.: Sale, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75 and $3.30. Orch., $2.20 and $4.40. Mail Orders Filled. Evgs. 8:50. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., $1.10 to $2.75

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH & LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
in SUSAN AND GOD
A comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
PLYMOUTH THEA., 45th St., W. of B'way
Evgs 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30.

4TH MONTH! THE DARING ROMANTIC HIT!
"Deeply moving, perfectly acted."—George Arliss
Many Mansions
Alexander KIRKLAND—Flora CAMPBELL
48th St. Thea., West of B'way. Lkr. 5-4687
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40. Dora Sands St. Denis now for Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays.

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Business and Industry

Glass Bill Would Dissolve Bank Holding Units in Five Years

Commerce and Finance

Chase Still Leads Nation in Point Of Bank Deposits

NEW YORK (AP)—The Chase National Bank, of New York, again heads the list of the nation's largest banks in point of deposits, published in the current issue of "American Banker."

Of the first 10, six are New York institution, two are in Chicago, one in Boston and one in San Francisco.

The First Ten

The ten, in order, are:

Chase National Bank, $2,069,989,515; National City Bank of New York, $1,711,552,124; Guaranty Trust Company of New York, $1,449,807,513; Bank of America, San Francisco, $1,357,378,756; Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Company, Chicago, $1,006,694,791; First National Bank, Chicago, $870,994,243; Bankers Trust Company, New York, $852,796,841; Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company, New York, $831,259,130; First National Bank, Boston, $615,939,169; Manufacturers Trust Company, New York, $610,292,530.

The positions of National City Bank and Guaranty Trust Company were reversed in the 1936 listing.

Ranking southern banks are First National Bank of Baltimore, in thirty-fifth position nationally, with $145,699,992; and Whitney National Bank of New Orleans, in fiftieth position, with $117,589,045.

First National & Trust Company of Minneapolis, in forty-fifth position nationally, with $131,549,040, leads in the northwest, followed by First National Bank of St. Poul, in forty-eighth position, with $119,050,483.

New Rule Affects Dsitirbution

First National Bank, Dallas, in sixty-fourth position nationally, with $102,624,711, heads the list of southwest banks.

The listing of banks offered evidence of the redistribution of the bank deposits as a result of Washington moves to increase reserve requirements. The 1937 deposits of the 10 largest banks in 1937 was $11,376,704,600 as against $12,192,902,500 in 1936, while total deposits of the 300 largest banks was $31,753,985,600 as against $33,929,809,700 in 1936.

However, the remaining 14,700 commercial banks of the country showed an upward trend in 1937 in many instances, with yearly totals about holding their own against 1936.

The estimated total deposits in all commercial banks for 1937 was $48,800,000 against $51,000,000,000 in 1936.

Corn, Wheat, Cotton And Tobacco Crop Control Predicted

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Pope (D-Idaho), who helped draft the pending crop control legislation, predicted that its marketing quota provisions would apply to four crops this year—corn, wheat, cotton and tobacco.

Mr. Pope said a Senate-House committee was near agreement on a compromise bill.

He explained that marketing quotas (limits on the amount of the four crops which farmers may sell) would go into operation when indicated supplies reached certain levels. Two-thirds of the farmers voting in a referendum would have to approve the system.

Mr. Pope said the levels at which these controls would operate had been set midway between limits fixed by the separate House and Senate bills.

He said marketing controls probably would not operate for rice, fifth crop in the new "ever-normal granary" program, because supplies could accumulate to higher levels before limits on sales applied.

The normal supply of wheat, for example, is fixed in the compromise bill at average annual domestic consumption and exports for the previous 10 years, plus 15 per cent as a reserve. When this reserve climbs to 35 per cent of exports and consumption, farmers would vote on limiting sales.

Jones to Ask Fewer Directors for RFC

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chairman Jesse H. Jones of the Reconstruction Corporation said he probably would ask a reduction from seven to five in the number of directors of the RFC.

President Roosevelt was agreeable to the move, Mr. Jones said, adding that it was prompted by economy.

The first step in the reduction was accomplished last week when the President, in reappointing the board members for two year terms, omitted renomination of Frederic H. Taber of New Bedford, Mass., and renamed only five directors. The Secretary of the Treasury is an ex-officio member.

Mr. Taber, a Republican and a classmate of the President's, had requested that he not be reappointed. Mr. Jones said the reduction to five could be accomplished by dropping one of the five renominated or the ex-officio member.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Banking Committee reported favorably the nominations for reappointment of five directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, including Jesse H. Jones of Texas, chairman.

Other nominees were C. B. Merriam of Kansas, Charles B. Henderson of Nevada, Howard J. Klossner of Minnesota, and Emil Schram of Illinois. All were re-nominated for two-year terms.

Buyers Report Trade Steady

NEW YORK—Industrial production and distribution, although having declined somewhat during the past 30 days, is remaining nearly level in practically all parts of this country and Canada, according to an announcement by the National Association of Purchasing Agents here.

1937 Farm Income $601,000,000 Higher

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported farmers received $8,521,000,000 from the sale of their principal products and in government benefit payments last year.

This was $601,000,000 greater than their 1936 cash income of $7,920,000,000.

More cotton was sold or placed under government loans in the last two months of 1937 than had been expected. This raised the estimated income from cotton and cotton seed from $821,000,000 to $864,000,000.

Cash income from marketings in December amounted to $675,000,000, compared with $713,000,000 in November and $725,000,000 in December, 1936.

ICC Recommends Reorganization Of Great Western Ry.

WASHINGTON (AP)—An Interstate Commerce Commission examiner has recommended reorganization of the Chicago Great Western Railroad Company with a capitalization of about $62,000,000, more than $76,000,000 under its present capitalization.

He explained that even on the basis of the debtor's "reproduction new" value of $88,907,665, the net worth of the railroad would be only $44,221,601, or less than the par value of the outstanding preferred stock, leaving no equity in the assets for the common stock.

No Value for Common

"It is apparent," Kirby said, "that the debtor's common stock has no value on the basis of earnings, past present, or prospective."

Mr. Kirby's capitalization recommendation followed suggestions by the railroad's management and a bondholders protective committee. The examiner adopted some other recommendations from each plan, and suggested some of his own.

The railroad filed bankruptcy proceedings in February, 1935.

The examiner's plan calls for total fixed and contingent requirements of $1,702,135 annually. He estimated this would leave available for dividends about $1,000,000.

The total debt of the reorganized company under Kirby's recommendations, including assumed obligations, would be $26,129,612. With capitalization of approximately $62,000,000, $36,000,000 would remain for new capital stock.

New Bond Issues

Kirby's plan calls for immediate issuance by the reorganized company of $16,089,890, principal amount of 75-year first mortgage 4 per cent bonds; $5,331,600, principal amount 100-year income mortgage 4½ per cent bonds interest cumulative only if earned; $19,549,200, par value, of partially cumulative 5 per cent preferred stock, $50 par value a share; and $16,613,015, par value, of $25 a share.

The next step in the proceedings will be for interested parties, if they desire, to file briefs in opposition to Kirby's plan. If any are filed, the commission will set a date for arguments.

Rayon Prices Down Lowest in History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Reductions in the price of rayon recently have brought levels down by about nine cents a pound since the first of the year.

On the present basis, all the leading rayon companies probably are operating at a loss, since wages are about 20 per cent over a year ago and woodpulp has advanced nearly 40 per cent, while chemical prices are substantially unehanged.

The present price level is the lowest in history of the industry, excepting for one brief period in 1933, but, in view of higher costs, profit margins are the most unsatisfactory in history.

Acetate producers probably are slightly better off than viscose producers, because, in view of the large cotton crop, cotton linters probably will sell at no more than last year's prices. Chemicals used in acetate also are lower than a year ago.

Stocks on hand in the industry are not dangerously high, averaging about two months' supply, while the recent price cut may stimulate weaving-mill activity. However, the outlook for profits for the industry in the first quarter is not cheerful.

Celanese Corp. of America and du Pont Friday followed the industry's price cutting trend, announcing new reductions.

New Freight Cars in Use In 1937 at 7-Year High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Installations of new freight cars in service for Class I railroads of the United States totaled 75,058 in 1937, an increase of 31,117 over 1936 and 66,155 over 1935, according to a report of the Association of American Railroads. At the same time, the number of new freight cars on order on Jan. 1, this year was off sharply.

The number of new freight cars installed in 1937 was the largest number placed in service in any one year since 1930, owing to the large orders for new equipment which were awarded early in 1937 in anticipation of heavy freight traffic. In the latter months of the year, however, there was a decrease in such orders due to the financial condition of the railroads and the reduction in traffic that took place.

In 1937 installations of new freight cars included the following: Coal, 37,663; box, including both plain and automobile, 30,022; refrigerator, 4,227; flat, 1,993; stock, 712; and miscellaneous, 441.

Italy Announces Plans for Bigger Merchant Marine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The tonnage of the Italian merchant marine, more especially of cargo ships is to be increased. On the recommendation of the Sea and Air Transport Corporations the matter has been studied by the federation of shipowners and by a technical guild committee. Based on these studies a program has now been drafted for renewal and enlargement which provides for building an additional million gross tons of cargo boats for bulk cargoes.

The program also provides for building 44 ships of 250,000 tons, of which nine (86,000 tons) will be for the "Italia" Company, thirteen (82,000 tons) for the Lloyd Triestino, seventeen (43,000 tons) for the Tirrenia, five (39,000 tons) for the Adriatica, and the reconditioning of the two big transatlantic liners Roma and Augustus. The total outlay is estimated at 1,500 million lire.

Of the liners, thirty-seven having a tonnage of 144,000, will be cargo ships. With these additions to their fleets the companies running regular lines will be able to carry heavier cargoes at lower running costs. The new tonnage under construction will replace 140,000 tons of shipping now in use which will be sold to trampship owners and will thus swell the total available resources of the merchant marine.

These resources consist of steamers and motor-ships of a total gross tonnage exceeding three million tons. At the end of October, 1937, 1,537 gross tons of shipping were laid up for economic reasons (lack of charters on traffic), against 2,074 tons at the corresponding date in 1936.

At the end of the third quarter of 1937, Italian shipyards had 77,519 gross tons of shipping on the stocks against 3,559 in the previous year, and Italian ships carried to and from Italian ports 8,269,885 tons of freight against 6,853,193 in the third quarter of the preceding year.

There are 154 shipping companies with a capital of 1,722,306,565 lire. Four, the Italia, Lloyd Triestino, Adriatica and Tirrenia, owning a tonnage of 1,184,445 tons, group the liners running services with transoceanic ports, the Italian colonies and Mediterranean and Adriatic ports. The others, of which two are for lake navigation, are all small companies, for the most part operating tramp-ships.

U. S. Partnership With Business To Stay, Says Roper

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Daniel C. Roper declared that government "is definitely in partnership with business as its servant and protector and will remain so," in sounding a plea for co-operation in the partnership to enable corporate business to "function for the good of all."

"It is recognized," the Secretary of Commerce said, "that the limits of government should be extended only as the failure of industrial leadership makes the extensions seem imperative for safeguarding the capitalistic system and the public good . . . when and where business proves incapable of adequate self-discipline, government must respond with constructive legislation."

Mr. Roper spoke at the fiftieth anniversary dinner of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce and over a local radio station (WHAM).

He stressed the necessity for the government-business "partnership" to co-operate in safeguarding the principle of the profit system because the government, he said, must rely upon tax from income as its chief source of revenue.

"Business as a whole recognizes the need for a broad program of social security," the Commerce Secretary asserted. "Must it not accept the corollary policy that government, as the representative of public interest, is a partner in all business which affects the national income?

"Is it not the equal responsibility of good business and government to effect procedures that would establish standards of justice and fair dealing, control abusive monopolies, subsidy, 'market control,' price collusion and other unethical devices?"

Your Income Tax

This is the second of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the Federal income tax.

Forms For Making Returns

Forms for filing returns of income for 1937 have been sent to persons who filed returns last year. Failure to receive a form, however, does not relieve a taxpayer of his obligation to file his return and pay the tax on time, on or before March 15 if the return is made on the calendar-year basis, as is the case with most individuals.

Forms may be obtained upon request, written or personal, from the offices of collectors of internal revenue and deputy collectors. Persons whose income for 1937 was derived chiefly from salary or wages and was not in excess of $5000 should make their returns on Form 1040A. Persons whose net income was in excess of $5000, or, regardless of amount, was derived from a business, profession, rents, or sale of property, are required to use Form 1040. Failure to use the proper form presents difficulties to both the taxpayer and the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Therefore, it is emphasized that a taxpayer engaged in a business or profession from which he derived a net income of less than $5000 is required to use Form 1040.

The return must be filed with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which the taxpayer has legal residence or principal place of business on or before midnight of March 15, 1938. The tax may be paid in full at the time of filing the return or in four equal installments, due on or before March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15.

Stock Exchange Reorganization Is Likely to Be Long Drawn Out

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Talk is that before the end of the month the so-called Conway Committee of Nine on reorganization of the Stock Exchange will actually bring in a report; that this report will recommend, among other things, the adoption of a paid presidency; and that before the May Exchange elections are here this will have been put before the membership and accepted.

But other people think differently. They doubt that the committee, despite its assiduous work since appointment in mid-December in holding hearings nearly every day, will be able to sort out from the extraordinary miscellany of suggestions and proposals a plan coherent enough, simple enough, and convincing enough so that it can go smoothly through the machinery of consideration by the Governing Committee of 48, precipitation into the form of actual amendments to the Exchange's constitution, approval by the powerful Law Committee, and acceptance by the membership in the form either of a single long and detailed amendment or of separate amendments covering the various aspects of proposed reorganization.

A Very Slow Process

It is pointed out that the exchange's special committees are noted for the deliberation and slowness with which they consider their stipulated subject. The Special Committee on Customers' Men was appointed in November, 1933, but real results followed only in the spring of 1936. The Pierce Committee on Commissions was appointed in the fall of 1935 and made its report in the summer of 1937 and final action was taken only last month. Amending the Stock Exchange constitution on controversial points is just about as difficult as amending the Constitution of the United States and, to many members, rightly so.

Chief among the subjects President Gay last month instructed the Committee of Nine to consider was that of a paid president for the Exchange. The President now must be a member, gives his full time to the Exchange, and gets no pay, only kudos. A paid president (the salary usually mentioned is $100,000 but there are doubters that the membership would go this high) would have to drop his membership and his business connections, just as did John Hanes of Barney & Co. in accepting membership on the Securities and Exchange Commission ($10,000 per year) and become something like a City Manager, appointed and not elected, and holding office on good behavior.

Debate Began in 1913

The question of a paid president has been discussed since at least 1913. It seems somehow tangled with the major political issue of Exchange politics, the perennial conflict of interest between the so-called wire or commission houses and the floor membership of specialists, commission or "two-dollar brokers" and the floor-traders. The Association of Stock Exchange firms, formed about that time, has been one of the leading protagonists of the paid president idea.

In 1935 the association seems to have convinced the SEC of its desirability, for the Commission in its report and recommendations discussed in a typical academic way this proposal but said it might not be necessary to do anything about it for the time being.

The recent rise to prominence of the proposal seems to have arisen partly out of the rising power in Exchange affairs of the wire houses, partly out of the exchange of letters between President Gay and Chairman Douglas of the SEC last fall as to whether federal regulation or the Exchange floor membership contributed to the sharpness of the autumn decline, partly perhaps out of the appointment to the SEC of John Hanes, commission house head, and Jerome Frank, ex-brain truster, giving the Commission again a clear majority likely to be opposed to the so-called old guard of the Exchange.

President Gay's December appointments to the Committee of Nine received general approval. Special committees usually are composed entirely of either actual members or partners in member houses. Most of this committee are outsiders.

Increase in Paid Personnel

Second outstanding issue before the committee is an increase in the paid personnel of the Exchange and a further transfer of authority from the present member committees to such personnel. Most Exchange business comes under the jurisdiction of standing committees, appointed annually by the Governing Committee from among its membership. These standing committees—on Admissions, Arbitration, Bonds, Business Conduct, Constitution, Customers' Men, Finance, Management and Personnel, Odd Lots and Specialists, Public Relations, Quotations and Commissions, Securities, and Stock List—consist of eight to twenty-four members. They determine matters of policy, and have a paid personnel to handle routine and administrative matters in accord with these policy decisions.

Many of the committees, however, delegate very little authority to their employees, and meet and mess about in semi-routine matters which could be handled by employees, although some other committees are more realistic in delegating authority. The problem of shuffling off some of the work from the committees to the employees has long been under consideration, considerable has been done, but much more is expected to result from the new Committee's study.

Contrary to general impression, most of the controversies over Exchange organization frequently mentioned on the financial pages are not essentially matters of public importance and interest, but rather are internal affairs of the Exchange involving either administrative detail or the shifting of the locus of political control as between the floor members and the wire houses.

Wire House Complaint

It is the constant grievance of the latter, echoed and re-echoed in SEC literature, that though they provide the bulk of the business that comes to the floor, they are not commensurately or adequately represented in Exchange high command. A large proportion of the internal changes effected in recent years, together with those merely discussed, have revolved around this issue. Notable was the June, 1936 Segregation Report of the SEC, which started out with the academic question of the advisability of segregating or divorcing the broker function from the dealer function and ended up with a dubious logical and statistical argument that floor traders make the market see-saw.

An even more variegated version of this issue was presented to the Congressional committee in 1934 which wrote the present Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 under which federal regulation of the exchanges now operates. Wall Street did itself serious harm at that time. Every group formed and went down to Washington and tried to put the Indian sign on other groups. The specialists said "We're all right but its those commission houses that bring in the wrong kind of trading accounts just to get the commissions." The commission houses said "You ought to do something about the terrible way our orders are handled on the floor by the specialists." Other groups said "We're all right but the olfactory notoriety of the Street originates with the investment bankers." All of this was grist to the Congressional investigators and since then has given the SEC innumerable leads.

An Old Custom

An interesting commentary on some of the changes which have been gently pushed on the Exchange since then, developed with the recent election of the 1938 nominating committe. Before the revolution, in the days when the Exchange was run by a "coterie," each Nominating Committee (five members) would in the fall pick its own successor committee of five, on which the membership would then vote yes or no. The S. E. C. thought this undemocratic. So in the fall of each year now, the old Nominating Committee picks 21 men, from whom by membership ballot seven are elected.

It used to be the custom to co-opt a new nominating committee from the various groups—one specialist, one wire house man, one bond man, one floor trader, one odd-lot man, etc. Last fall the 21 nominees were so chosen. But the members selected five specialists out of its seven. The reason seems to be that everybody knows the specialists, but few know the wire house men, fewer the bond man, fewer still the odd-lot men, etc. It turned out to be a vote on personal popularity. Floor members called it a beauty contest. The Committee promptly indicated that it did not consider the vote a mandate to put specialists on top of the Exchange election machinery by choosing the two wire house men as chairman and secretary.

Treasury, Glass Plan to End Bank Holding Concerns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 — Two secretaries of the Treasury, one in office and the other the eminent Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, are collaborating on a bill for the "orderly" liquidation of all bank holding companies, probably within five years.

While democratic leaders were thus joining against monopolistic tendencies in the financial field, President Roosevelt conferred today with Senator Joseph T. Guffey and Gov. George H. Earle of Pennsylvania on a step toward another kind of monopoly: the keystone statesmen are seeking federal help in purchasing or otherwise drastically handling the severely smitten anthracite industry, and later in the week, the President will confer with Gov. Gordon Browning of Tennessee, who is exploring the possibility of federal-state purchase of the private utility networks in the T. V. A. area.

Collaborates With Glass

An interdepartmental committee of which Marriner S. Eccles, head of the Federal Reserve Board, is chairman is preparing a bill to end the most-criticized aspect of the nation's "money trust." And Senator Glass as chairman of the Senate Banking Sub-committee announces he will introduce the measure. Thus, for the first time in several years, the "unreconstructed rebel" from Virginia is co-operating with Administration officials on a major matter. Several times in the last two weeks, Presiden Roosevelt has indicated his opposition to bank holding companies.

Senator Glass states that the bill will provide for the dissolution of bank holding companies in graduated fashion, and will carry on new extension of branch banking facilities. Secretary Morgenthau also rather proudly announced that the Virginia senior senator was collaborating with him, and said: "From my own standpoint, it is a clean-cut question of whether holding companies should be permitted to control banks through stock ownership. I have already given my own view that this is an unhealthy situation."

There are at present some 60 bank holding companies, retaining stock in about 560 banks with an estimated $6,500,000,000 in deposits. One of the largest bank holding companies is set up in California, controlled by A. P. Giannini, a friend of President Roosevelt and generous supporter of the New Deal.

Senator Glass' Position

Senator Glass, who was Woodrow Wilson's Secretary of Treasury and one of the fathers of the Federal Reserve Act, has long been opposed to bank holding companies, although as he, President Roosevelt, and Secretary Morgenthau were careful to point out, nothing they propose would affect branch banking.

The inter-departmental committee which has been working out the abolition bill consists, after Chairman Eccles, of the heads of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and the Treasury, and the Controller of the Currency is a member.

Numerous groups of independent bankers have shown interest in the question, and have supported the Patman bill, already introduced on the same subject. Principal difference between the proposed Glass bill and the Patman bill, it is understood, is that the latter plans liquidation of bank holding companies in two years.

Likewise, the McAdoo bill, already introduced in the Senate, would require bank holding companies to liquidate bank stock holdings down to 10 per cent of the outstanding stock of each bank within three years. But it would also permit national banks to establish branches throughout the Federal Reserve districts, a feature left out deliberately from the Glass bill.

TVA Purchase Problem

The question of TVA purchase remains lively. After behind-the-scenes conference, it has been decided that this week's meeting should be between Governor Browning of Tennessee and President Roosevelt alone, without including TVA officials or other involved parties. Later, the experts may be called in.

It was announced today that the board of directors of the TVA authorize director David E. Lilienthal to conduct negotiations with private utilities and with municipalities, mutual associations, rural associations and other public agencies, looking toward the possible sale by private utilities of electric properties to such public agencies and to the TVA. He was further authorized to confer with other federal agencies on this subject.

Thus a well-rounded picture of liquidation and change was presented today: bank holding companies on the way out with the blessing of Senator Glass; anthracite mines and utility empires dangling for purchase before the Federal Government.

News Notes—France

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Population Declines—The 1936 census of population of France reveals a total population of 41,906,000 in that country compared with 41,835,000 in 1931 and 27,349,000 in 1801. Comparative statistics show a downward trend in the French birthrate as evidenced by the fact that in 1929 and 1935 and 1936 deaths exceeded births and with the war generation now matured this trend is expected to increase. Statistical projections of current trends made public in France indicate a shrinkage of the French population to 34,231,000 in 1985 should the current birth and mortality rates continue in the present ratio.

Tourist Trade Rises—The number of foreign tourists visiting France during 1937 has been officially estimated at more than 900,000, an increase of 112 per cent compared with the number of visitors recorded during 1936. Among the foreign visitors to France during last year, Great Britain was estimated to rank first with at least 177,000 while North America ranked second with an estimated 92,800 visitors. French navigation lines transported more than 204,000 passengers during 1937 compared with 126,000 during 1936.

Automatic Clock—The observatory "talking clock" located in Paris which automatically announces the correct time every 10 seconds is consulted about 5,000,000 times a year by telephone. In March 1933, the first month in which the clock was operated, a total of 364,000 telephonic requests for correct time were addressed to the clock. Since that time the monthly telephone calls to the clock have averaged between 400,000 and 500,000. The number of times that the clock is consulted is remarkable since there are but 250,000 recorded telephone subscribers in Paris.

Silk Import Duties—The French import duties have been increased on silk and rayon fabrics and knitted articles with the principal exception of silk stockings and socks weighing 500 grams or less per dozen pairs, by the terms of a decree published Dec. 22, 1937.

Exports of Walnuts—Exports of the 1937 crop of shelled walnuts to the United States from the Bordeaux consular district during October and November amounted to 9631 pounds valued at $1842. This was a decrease compared with the 11,020 pounds valued at $2592 exported to the United States during the like months of the previous year.

Orange Transaction—The proposal by France to purchase about 8000 cases of oranges from Egypt in return for a reciprocal undertaking on the part of Egypt to reduce by half the existing duty on alcoholic beverages imported into that country from France has been rejected since it is not believed that Egypt would derive any appreciable benefit from such an agreement.

Import Quotas—The French import quotas for the first quarter of 1938 on industrial products have been announced. The allotments to the United States are the same as for the last quarter of 1937, with a few exceptions. The United States quota for radio tubes was reduced from 17.2 to 10.7 metric tons. A quota of 12 metric tons was fixed, and French importers must now obtain import licenses for dynamo electric machines and other electric equipment under items 524 A, B, and bis B of the French tariff. (This quota was closed during the fourth quarter of 1937, due to heavy overshipments in previous quarters), it was stated.

Paris Exposition—The French Senate recently rejected a resolution of the Chamber of Deputies which would authorize the reopening of the Paris Exposition. It was announced in Paris that about four months will be required to remove the temporary exposition buildings and restore the city to its normal condition. Some of the buildings of the exposition will not be removed as they were permanently constructed.

Promoted

Neil Petree

New Director and President of Both Barker Brothers Corp., and Barker Brothers, Inc., Los Angeles Furniture Businesses. Mr. Petree Resigned as President of James McCreery & Co., New York Department Store. He Will Take Up His New Duties Feb. 1

N. Y. Curb Gets Right To Trade in Twelve Over-Counter Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Application by the New York Curb Exchange for unlisted trading privileges in 12 bond or debenture issues has been granted by the Securities Commission. Similar privileges in seven other issues were denied.

This was the first major ruling by the commisison in the move made by the Curb Exchange to obtain rights to trade in securities of this type which are now dealt in only over the counter.

Granting of the applications was based on the fact that in each of the 18 securities the commission received information comparable to that which would be obtained if they were registered on an exchange voluntarily, because the issuer had another security registered on an exchange or was compelled to furnish periodic reports as a condition to registration of the security for inssuance under the Securities Act of 1933.

The 12 bond and debenture issues in which the commission found there was sufficient distribution and trading in the vicinity of the Curb Exchange to warrant the unlisted trading privilege follow:

Associated Gas and Electric Corporation 4½ per cent debentures, due on June 1 1973, and 5 per cent debentures, due on June 1, 1973.

Atlantic City Electric Company general mortgage bonds, 3¼ per cent series, due no Jan. 15, 1964.

Cities Service Company 5 per cent gold debentures, due on April 1, 1953, and 5 per cent gold debentures, due on March 1, 1969.

Cudahy Packing Company first mortgage sinking fund bonds, Series A, 3¾s per cent due Sept. 1, 1955.

Florida Power Corporation first mortgage 4 per cent bonds, Series C, due on Dec. 1, 1966.

Houston Lighting and Power Company first mortgage bonds, 3½ per cent series, due on Dec. 1, 1966.

Metropolitan Edison Company first mortgage bonds, Series G, 4 per cent, due on May 1, 1965.

New England Power Company first mortgage bonds, Series A, 3¼ per cent, due on Nov. 15, 1961.

Northern States Power Company (Minn.) first and refunding mortgage bonds, 3½ per cent series, due on Feb. 1, 1967.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company first and refunding mortgage 4 per cent bonds, Series D, due on June 1, 1961.

Commercial Bank Loans Show Drop

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported a continued decline of bank loans for commercial, industrial and agricultural purposes.

A survey of banks in 101 leading cities showed a $63,000,000 decline in these loans in the week ended Jan. 19. This made an aggregate decline of $433,000,000 in the last two months.

In keeping with recent trends, the banks continued to buy government and other securities.

Reading Co. Net Drops

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The net railway operating income of the Reading Company in December amounted to $970,068, a decrease compared with December, 1936, of $199,845. For the 12 months ended December 31, the net railway operating income was $13,856,835, a decrease of $87,950, compared with the year 1936.

SEC Acts to Bar Short Selling In Declining Market

WASHINGTON (AP)—Short selling in a falling stock market will be virtually taboo under regulations issued by the securities commission.

Short selling in a falling market will be made impractical, officials explained, because short selling depends on the market going down and the requirement that short sales be made at higher than prevailing prices would tend to limit buyers for short sales.

This has the effect of outlawing all except rare cases of short selling in a declining market, because when prices are going down, shorts will find it impossible to sell at figures higher than the previous sale.

May Sell on Rising Trend

It will not affect short selling on a rising market, however, because when prices are rising, it will be comparatively easy to sell at ⅛ of a point above the previous sale. SEC officials explained informally that shorts have a desirable, stabilizing effect on a rising market, tending to prevent harmful booms.

The aim of the new regulations, it was indicated, was to prevent short selling from converting a falling market into a demoralized rout.

At present the "big board's" regulations forbid selling stock short at a price less than the last previous sale. Thus the government regulations are somewhat stricter than those of the New York mart.

Short selling, according to the SEC definition, is the sale of "a security which the seller does not own, or any sale which is consummated by the delivery of a borrowed security."

A short seller, disposing of something which he has yet to acquire, is actuated by the hope that before he has to deliver the goods, he can buy them at lower prices and thus reap a profit.

The SEC made public figures to show that short selling of leading stocks last fall tended to drive the prices of the whole list down.

Accentuates Downtrend

After studying the short selling of 20 stocks which occurred on the New York exchange in the week ended Sept. 13 and the week ended Oct. 3, the commission said sales of stock in the two weeks was increased 30 per cent by short transactions.

Of all the short selling by members of the New York Stock Exchange, 72 per cent was concentrated on United States Steel, General Motors and Chrysler stocks. Because of the fact that these stocks are bellwethers, the rest of the list tended to go down, it was said.

The survey showed, however, that of 4551 members of the New York mart, only 54 made short sales of United States Steel, only 27 made short sales of General Motors, and only 23 made such sales of Chrysler.

Odd lot transactions will not come within the scope of the new regulations. It was explained that short selling does not bulk large in such transactions, in each of which less than 100 shares is involved.

NEW YORK—Action of the Securities and Exchange Commission in promulgating new rules on short selling came as a surprise to New York Stock Exchange officials, who had not been informed such a move was contemplated.

Significance of the latest SEC step, it is believed, lies in the fact that it represents the first time the commission has made rules directly governing trading and that a violation of the regulation would make the offender, either the public or an exchange member, liable to SEC prosecution. In Stock Exchange circles, it was pointed out that heretofore violation of short selling rules, such as concealment of the real nature of a sale on the part of the public, has been a matter between broker and client. Or if violation of the rule occurred by a member, the member was subject largely to disciplinary action by the exchange authorities.

From a practical viewpoint, application of the new SEC rules on short selling, providing that the sale be made at a price above the last transaction, would make it impossible to effect short selling of consequence in a declining market, according to the views of brokers and traders.

However, the present rules of the Exchange, providing that no short sale can be effected below the last sale or at the price at the last sale unless all long stock for sale is disposed of, provide a somewhat similar brake on selling.

British Rubber Stocks

LONDON (Reuter's)—Stocks of rubber here, it is estimated, will show an increase of 1400 tons this week and at Liverpool a decrease of 200 tons.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Elliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 5
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 21

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day 537,130
1938 volume to date 19,213,221
1937 volume to date 49,902,350

Stock Market Is Generally Lower; Trading Is Dull

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—A sluggish stock market today backed away fractions to 2 or more points before meeting feeble support.

While extreme setbacks were cut in many cases after an opening dip, volume was almost as small as in yesterday's session which was the slowest since last August. Transfers were at the rate of about 600,000 shares. There was little rallying in evidence near the final hour.

Not a Spotty

Business news was spotty, but no worse than recently and observers attributed the downward trend mainly to the disinclination of traders to expand commitments to any great extent pending further developments at Washington in connection with rearmament, husing and other plans to combat the economic recession.

Prominent on the downside were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown, Wheeling Steel, Chrysler, Boeing, Sears Roebuck, Kennecott, American Smelting, Philip Morris, Allis Chalmers, Johns-Manville, Standard Oil of N. J., J. I. Case and Caterpillar Tractor.

Steels, on the whole, failed to pay much attention to more hopeful forecasts for higher mill operations. Few in the financial sector expected U. S. Steel directors, meeting after the close, to declare another dividend on the common stock in view of the conditions in the 1937 fourth quarter.

Action of the international rubber regulation committee at London in reducing export quotas was interpreted as a prop for rubber company shares, but most were neglected. Rubber futures were up briskly at one time. They subsequently lost part of the advance.

Bonds Are Lower

Sharp breaks in a number of low-priced rail issues unsettled the bond market today and losses of major fractions to 3 or more points were numerous.

U. S. Governments, after a fairly steady morning, turned down in the final hour with losses ranging up to ten thirty-seconds of a point.

Illinois Central 4s were 6 points lower, Cleveland Union Terminal 5s dropped 5 and losers of 1 to 2 or more included International Telephone 5s, Penn-Dixie Cement 6s, Southern Railway General 6s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s.

Foreign dollar bonds were steady.

Trading in Chicago Wheat Is Sluggish

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 (AP)—Wheat trading was the dullest in weeks today and prices moved sluggishly within a narrow range of ⅝ cent.

Dearth of speculative interest on either side of the market was blamed for the lack of activity. Traders said buyers who ordinarily might find some incentive to buy on reports of dust storms or improvement in North American exports showed little disposition to make purchases.

At noon, with May wheat at 95⅞ and July at 90⅞, prices were virtually unchanged from yesterday's close.

Corn prices also showed no change at noon despite reports of better export inquiry for corn. Sales of corn were estimated at 250,000 bushels.

French Franc Near Its All-Time Low

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—A sharp fall in the French franc today carried the currency almost back to the low point touched before the formation of the Chautemps Government. At 3.23 cents, the franc was off more than .08 of a cent to about 3.23.

In foreign exchange circles, the slide heightened interest in the course of the new Government in meeting French economic and political problems. Traders held the immediate cause of the break was lack of support from the French control fund, which had stepped into the market last week and aided a rally.

For some time a movement of capital out of France, it was said, has weighed on the currency.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market closed with a steady tone, rubber shares responding sharply following the decision of the International Rubber Committee to reduce the export quota. Trans-Atlantic securities changed fractionally while the remainder of the list remained quiet. German bonds held firm while gilt-edged shares moved irregularly.

Paris: Price movements in the bank and electric equipment sections were mixed and international issues moved higher. Suez Canal gained 160 francs and Royal Dutch 120. Rentes finished 25 centimes lower to 50 up and Bank of France issue was off 60 francs.

Liverpool: After selling about a half penny higher early in the session, wheat futures eased on lower Buenos Aires prices and American selling and closed unchanged to ¼d lower.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	36	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	38	38	38	+ 1/4
65	43¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	48	48	48	Jan 24
22⅜	7⅞	Adams Exp (.60g)	6	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
28⅝	16½	Adams-Millis (2a)	*1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jan 24
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	6	22¾	21¾	21¾	— ½
4⅝	1½	Advance Rumely	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 21
80¼	44½	Air Reduction (1a)	17	55⅛	52	53⅜	—1⅞
5¼	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	20	1⅛	1	1	
15⅜	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	35	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
5⅝	1	Alleghany	4	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
58½	10	Allegheny pf xw	3	12⅞	12½	12½	—4
59¾	11	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	17½	13	13½	— ¼
59	11	Alleg pf $40 ww	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	—2⅜
25⅛	10½	Alleg pr pf	1	15	15	15	Jan 22
45⅝	13	Allen Stl (1.60)	3	19½	19	19	—1
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
258½	145	Allied Ch & Dye (6a)	2	169½	169½	169½	Jan 24
17⅛	7¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jan 11
33⅛	10	Allied Mills (2g)	8	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
21⅞	6⅛	Allied Stores	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	
49	15	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	— ¾
63½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	25	47	45¾	45¾	—2
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	4	24	22¾	24	Jan 13
114⅞	51½	Amerada (2)	7	65¾	65	65	— ½
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (7¾g)	4	62	62	62	Jan 19
41⅜	18	Am Bank Note (¼e)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 24
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (3.40g)	2	38	37	37	—1¾
121	69	Am Can (4)	4	80	80	80	—1
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	2	164	164	164	Jan 14
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	7	24	23½	24	
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	1	45½	45½	45½	Jan 22
33¾	11⅛	Am Ch&Cable (1½g)	10	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅜
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Jan 24
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	1	99½	99½	99½	Jan 19
99½	57	Am Colortype	2	70	68¾	69⅞	— ⅛
30¾	8¼	Am Comi Alchl (½g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jan 24
33⅜	12⅛	Am Crys Sug (½e)	3	15½	15	15	— ½
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	7	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
17	5	Am European	3	6½	6½	6½	Jan 18
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	5	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ¼
58⅞	14¾	Am & For P $6 pf	1	19	19	19	Jan 14
68⅞	17½	Am & For P $7 pf	2	21½	21	21	—1¼
38⅞	3¾	Am & For P 2 pf	8	9	9	9	—1
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	1	11	11	11	— ½
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	2	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
55⅞	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	23	23	23	
25⅜	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	1	36	36	36	
4¾	1⅛	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
27⅝	14	Am Ice pf (2½g)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
17¾	5¾	Am International	4	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
58⅜	14½	Am Locomotive	10	19½	19	19	— ⅝
125	53	Am Loco pf (7g)	3	66	66	66	—3¾
29⅜	10⅛	Am M&Fdy (.20e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
13⅜	3	Am M & Met	2	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
68¾	24¾	Am Metal (3g)	4	34¾	33	34¾	+1¼
129½	119	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	104	104	104	—1
16⅛	3	Am Power & Light	29	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
37⅛	31	Am P&L $6 pf (5¾g)	2	34	34	34	
72½	26	Am P&L$5pf (4.68¾g)	3	28	28	28	
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	19	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅛
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill	13	21	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅜
101⅜	63½	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	4	76⅜	74⅞	74⅞	—2⅛
36	15¼	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	20	20	20	Jan 22
29	7½	Am Seating (1½g)	3	12⅜	12	12	— ½
105¾	41	Am Smelt&R (¾e)	31	51¾	50	50¼	—1¾
154	122	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	129	129	129	Jan 21
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	2	50½	50½	50½	— ¾
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	22	29½	28	28¼	—1½
26½	5⅝	Am Stores	2	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¾
56⅞	24	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Jan 21
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¾
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	9	146½	145¾	145½	— ¾
99	57	Am Tobacco (5)	1	67½	67½	67½	Jan 24
99⅞	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	4	68½	68¼	68¼	— ¼
150½	124¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	1	138¾	138¾	138¾	Jan 21
20⅛	4¼	Am Type Founders	4	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	15	11¼	11	11⅛	— ⅛
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	85¼	85¼	85¼	— ¾
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
79	25¼	Am Woolen pf	6	29½	29¼	29½	— ⅛
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	16	7¼	7	7	— ½
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	2	37½	37½	37½	Jan 17
69½	25½	Anaconda (12¾g)	65	32⅝	32¼	32¼	— ¾
97	39	Anacon W&C (4a)	1	46	45½	45½	Jan 21
		Anchor Hock (.60a)	3	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¾
37½	7	Andes Copper (½g)	1	14	14	14	—1
10¼	2½	A P W Paper	6	5	3⅞	5	Dec 31
46	22	Arch-Dan-M (2)	2	29¾	29½	29½	Jan 24
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	2	100	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
13¾	4⅝	Armour Ill (.70g)	12	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
99½	57	Armour Ill pf (6)	1	69⅝	69⅞	69⅞	— ¼
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	92	92	92	Jan 21
70½	30	Armstr'g Cork (2½g)	7	36½	36½	36½	— ⅞
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (¼e)	1	7½	7¼	7¼	Jan 2*
17⅜	2⅜	Artloom	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
24¾	6	Assd Dry Goods	5	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
101	58	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	Jan 24
25	83	Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
57½	33	Associates Inv (3a)	1	35	35	35	Jan 10
94¾	32⅞	Atch T & S F (2g)	12	36¾	36⅛	36½	—1
104	66½	Atchison pf (5)	3	68	67⅞	67⅞	— ¼
55½	18	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	2*	23½	23	23	—1
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	3	7	7	7	Jan 18
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	12	12	12	Jan 21
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	25	21½	20½	21½	+ ⅜
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	105½	105½	105½	Jan 20
18½	7⅛	Atlas Corp (.80)	4	8¼	8¼	8⅛	— ⅛
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	5	40¾	40¼	40½	— ½
94	38	Atlas Powd (3¾g)	4	45	45	45	Jan 24
8¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
36⅜	3⅛	Auburn Auto	5	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
9½	2	Austin Nichols	3	3⅛	3	3	Jan 19
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	9	4½	4	4	— ⅛

B

23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	4	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅜
40½	8½	Balt & Ohio	28	9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	8	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ¼
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	33	33	33	Jan 12
43⅜	10⅛	Barber Co (1g)	1	16¼	16⅛	16¼	— ¼
32	7¾	Barker Bros (¾g)	1	9½	9½	9½	
35¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	8	14¾	14⅜	14½	
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	2	11⅞	11¾	11¾	Jan 24
28⅜	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	2	17¼	17	17	Jan 24
105¾	92	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	96½	96½	96½	Jan 17
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	Jan 19
15¾	8⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
88⅛	82½	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	83	83	83	Jan 11
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	2	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅜
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2x)	2	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ¼
62¾	29	Best & Co (2½a)	4	37¼	37	37	+1
105½	41	Beth Steel (5g)	159	61¾	60⅞	60	—2
20	14	Beth Steel 5% p. (1)	3	15½	15½	15½	— ⅜
129½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	— ⅛
69¾	22¼	Bigelow-San (3½g)	1	25½	26½	25½	
38	13¼	Black & Decker (1)	1	16	16	16	— ½
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	8	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
49¾	16	Boeing Air (.40g)	53	12½	11½	11½	—1¼
48⅛	21	Bohn Alum (4g)	2	28½	28⅛	28¼	— ¼
25	11	Bond Stores (1.60)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¾
28	16	Borden (1.60)	4	18⅝	18⅜	18½	— ⅛
50⅜	22¾	Borg Warner (2a)	15	26½	25½	25¼	—1
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	2	4	4	4	Jan 21
35⅜	57⅞	Bower R Bear (1½e)	11	19¼	19¼	19¼	
23¼	7	Bridgent Brass (¾g)	16	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (4g)	11	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ½
53½	22	Briggs&Strat (3½g)	1	30	30	30	Jan 21
47	27	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	1	32½	32½	32½	Jan 24
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 24
38½	5½	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jan 22
53	7	Bklyn-Man Tr	13	10⅝	10⅜	10½	— ½
102¼	21	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	31	31	31	
52¾	15½	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	9	18⅛	18	18½	— ⅜
50	34	Brown Shoe (3)	1	41	41	41	Jan 24
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (1g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jan 21
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	1	9½	8½	8½	— ⅛
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	9	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (2g)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
65¼	24¼	Bulova Watch (4)	9	30	29⅜	29¾	Jan 24
18⅜	5¾	Burlington Mills (1)	9	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jan 24
35⅝	15	Burr Add Mach(.20e)	12	18	17½	17½	— ½
11⅜	1¾	Bush Terminal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ¼
39	6½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	10⅞	10¼	10¼	Jan 19
18¼	5½	Butler Bros (.60)	2	7½	7½	7½	
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	20½	20½	20½	Jan 24
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop&Z (.10g)	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	
33¾	6	Byers Co	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
34⅜	12⅛	Byron Jackson (½e)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅜

C

48⅛	18¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	1	22½	22½	22½	— ½
52⅛	49½	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	Dec 28
6⅛	1	Callahan Z-Ld	11	2	2	2	— ⅛
20½	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	13	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
37⅜	10	Camp Wyant (1)	2	14	14	14	— ⅜
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	12	17	16¾	16⅞	— ⅜
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	14	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
61½	28	Cannon Mills (½e)	4	36	36	36	Jan 21
18¼	4⅜	Cap Adm A (½g)	1	6½	6½	6½	Jan 19
35⅝	13½	Carpenter Stl(1.85g)	2	17½	17½	17½	— ½
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen(.35g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
191⅞	80	Case (J I) (6g)	6	93½	91	91½	—2¾
100	40	Caterpil Trac (2a)	9	49⅞	48¾	49	—1¼
108¼	97	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	3	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ¾
41⅛	13	Celanese Corp	11	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
115	90	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
48¼	19½	Celotex (1.20g)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ½
39¼	24	Cent Aguirre(3.38g)	1	27	27	27	Jan 20
12⅜	2	Cent Fdy	2	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
41¾	8	Cent RR NJ	1	10	10	10	Jan 19
24¾	4	Cent Violeta (½g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jan 24
14½	3½	Cent Rib M (.10e)	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 20
62¾	29	Cerro de Pas (1e)	81	41 —	40	40	—1¼
23⅜	3½	Certain-teed	7	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
63¼	25½	Champ Pap & F (2)	1	29	29	29	Jan 24
48	6	Checker Cab	1	11	11	11	Jan 24
68⅛	31	Ches & Ohio (¾e)	12	36	35½	35½	— ¾
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jan 5
90½	40	Ches Corp (3a)	1	43½	43½	43½	Jan 24
4¾	¾	Chi & E Ill	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3	3	3	Jan 19
6⅜	⅛	Chi & N W	4	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
19½	2⅜	Chi & N W pf	5	4	3⅝	3⅝	Jan 19
4	1	Chi Gt West	5	1½	1	1	— ⅛
18½	3	Chi Gt West pf	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
33	10	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	1	13	13	13	Jan 21
3¼	⅜	Chi M St P & P	8	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7¼	1½	Chi M St P & P pf	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	5	11⅛	11½	11½	Jan 24
48	3¾	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	2	31½	31½	31½	Jan 22
23⅜	5¼	Chi Rk Is & P	14	11½	11¼	11¼	Jan 20
8⅜	1	C R I & P 6% pf	3	2½	1⅝	2½	Jan 18
10½	1⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Jan 24
27½	8½	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	9	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jan 20
22½	12	Chick Cot Oil	1	15	15	15	
15½	3	Childs Co	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
138¼	46½	Chrysler (10g)	189	58¼	57⅛	57½	—1¼
31⅝	13	City Ice & F (3)	3	13	13	13	Jan 23

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	2	City Stores	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
48	17¼	Clark Equip (4.80g)	6	22	21½	21½	Jan 20
31	17¾	Clev Graph B (2.80g)	3	25	24⅞	25	Jan 17
48½	19½	Climax Molyb (1.70g)	4	37½	36½	37	— ½
41	24½	Cluett Peabody (1)	5	14	14	14	— ⅛
170½	93¾	Coca-Cola (3a)	1	122	122	122	+ ¼
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	+1
25¾	8½	Colgate-Palm (½)	5	10½	10¼	10¼	— ½
104½	95	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	94	94	94	
62¾	18	Coll & Alk (5c)	4	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ¼
51⅞	11½	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	3	17½	17¼	17¼	— ½
37½	13¼	Columb Br A (1.95g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ½
31½	16⅝	Columb Br B (1.95g)	1	21	21	21	Jan 20
20⅞	4⅝	Colum G&El (.45e)	36	8½	8	8	— ⅛
108	68½	Colum G&El pf A (6)	1	74½	74½	74½	Jan 22
39½	10	Colum Pict vtc (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	
46⅛	28½	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	33	33	33	Jan 13
125¾	65	Colum Carbon (4a)	3	70¾	70	70	Jan 24
69¼	30⅜	Coml Credit (4a)	8	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	— ½
114	80	Coml Credit pf (4½)	1	86	86	86	Jan 5
80⅛	34	Coml Inv Tr (4a)	5	41½	41	41	
120	86	Coml I Tr cv pf (4½)	1	93½	93½	93½	Jan 20
21¼	5	Coml Solv (.60)	6	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
4½	1	Comwith & Sou	40	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
75⅝	34	Comlth&So pf (3¾k)	4	37	36½	37	
19½	4½	Conde Nast	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
45½	20	Congoleum-Nairn (3)	4	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
19¼	7½	Congress Cigar (1g)	1	8	8	8	Jan 13
33¾	8	Consol Aircraft (½g)	27	17	16½	16½	— ⅜
18⅞	4¾	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
49⅞	21⅝	Consol Edison (2)	33	22⅞	22⅜	22½	— ½
108	92	Consol Edison pf (5)	2	93½	93½	93½	— ½
8¾	1	Consol Film	5	1½	1½	1½	— ¼
18¾	4¼	Consol Film pf (½g)	1	6	6	6	Jan 22
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	1	5½	5¼	5¼	Jan 24
109¾	65	Cont Baking pf (8)	1	79	79	79	Jan 21
69⅛	37½	Cont Can (½e)	15	41½	40¼	40½	— ½
108½	106⅞	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	110	109¾	109¾	+ ¼
176½	93¾	Coca-Cola (3a)	1	122	122	122	+ ¼
86½	31½	Gen Am Tran (3½g)	1	41	41	41	— ½
42¾	23	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	30¾	30¼	30¼	— ½
3⅞	⅞	Cont Motors	11	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
49	24	Cont Oil Del (¼e)	36	30¾	30½	30½	— ½
35⅝	9½	Corn Steel (1¾g)	3	16	16	16	Jan 19
71¼	50½	Corn Products (3)	5	63½	62¼	62½	— ⅛
174½	152	Corn Products pf (7)	1	164½	164½	164½	Jan 10
50	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	+1
42¾	23	Cotton Prod (1.60a)	5	30¾	30¼	30¼	— ½
138	88	Crane Co (1g)	4	24½	24	24	— ¼
115	88⅜	Crane Co cv pf (8)	2	93½	93	93	Jan 21
37	21	Cream of Wh (½e)	1	23	23	23	— ¼
28¾	6½	Crosley Radio	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
100⅞	28¼	Crown Cork (2)	9	36½	35½	35½	—1½
56½	34	Crwn Ck pf ww (2¼)	1	37	37	37	Jan 4
47¼	30½	Crwn Ck pf xw (2¼)	1	33½	33½	33½	
25¼	8½	Crown Zellerb (¼e)	7	11	11	11	Jan 24
108¾	57⅞	Crown Zeller pf (5)	1	68	68	68	Jan 19
81¾	21	Crucible Steel	11	39¼	38¾	39	— ⅜
135	80	Crucible Stl pf (9g)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jan 17
3	½	Cuba Co	2	1	⅞	⅞	Jan 21
14⅜	2¾	Cuban-Am Sugar	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
43	12	Cudahy Pack	2	18	18	18	+ ¼
20⅜	4	Curtis Publishing	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
109½	39½	Curtis Pub pf (1k)	3	47½	47½	47½	Jan 24
8⅝	2

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p.m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p.m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	3¼s 43-40 June	106.6	106.6	106.6
1	3¼s 43-41 Mch	107.7	107.7	107.7
10	3¼s 47-43	108.10	108.7	108.10
6	2¾s 45-43	107.23	107.21	107.21
21	2¾s 46-44	107.21	107.21	107.21
31	4s 54-44	112.29	112.27	112.27
1	2¾s 47-45	104.10	104.10	104.16
85	2½s '45	103.9	103.8	103.9
1	3¼s 46-46	111.8	111.8	111.8
27	3¼s 49-46	106.15	106.15	106.15
15	3¼s '61-46	102.16	102.14	102.14
1	3½s 83-49	106.11	106.11	106.11
4	2½s 83-49	99.30	99.28	99.28
17	3¾s 54-51	101.18	101.15	101.15
12	3s 55-51	104.18	104.14	104.14
10	2¾s 60-58	102.10	102.5	102.5
6	2¾s 59-56	101.10	101.8	101.8

Home Owners' Loan

27	2¾s 49-39	102	101.30	101.30
55	2¼s 44-42	101.20	101.20	101.20
36	3s 52-44	103.30	103.28	103.30

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
6	Adams Exp 4½s 48 st	100	100	100
3	Alleghany 5s '44	70	69	69
2	Alleghany 5s '49	62	61½	62
8	Alleghany 5s '50 st	31⅛	31	31
40	Allis Chalm 4s '52	-07½	107½	107½
5	Am&For P 5s 2030	104⅜	104	104
1	Am Ice 5s '53	84	84	84
7	AmIGChmb½s'49	98	98	98
9	Am Int 5½s '49	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
28	Am T&T 3½s '43	96	95	95
28	Am T&T 3½s '66	113	112⅞	112⅞
6	Am T&T 3½s '61	101	101	101
11	Am T Pdr cv '50	106⅛	106⅛	101⅜
2	Am W W & E 6s '75	105½	105	105⅛
11	Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	95	94¾	95
3	Arm Del 4s '57	103¼	103¼	103¼
40	AT&SF 4s '95	92¼	92¼	92¼
9	At & Sf 4s '95 reg	108	107⅛	107¼
10	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	106	106	106
14	A C Line 1st4s '52	102½	102½	102½
1	A C Line 4½s '64	87⅛	86	86
8	A C Line 5s '45	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
1	Atl & Dan 1st4s'48	82	81	81
36	B&O rfg 6s '95	29½	29½	29½
28	B&O 1st 5s '48	33	32	32½
10	B&O rfg 5s '95	66¼	65½	65½
44	B & O 5s '96	31½	31	31
12	B&O 5s 2000 D	31	29	29
56	B&O cv 4½s '60	30	29½	29⅝
6	B&O 4s '48	27½	25⅞	26
11	B&O 4sPLE&WV '41	60	60	60
5	B&O 5s S W '50	47½	46⅝	47
5	Bang & Aroo cn 4s'51	45½	45	45
12	Beth Stl 4¼s'60	104¼	104¼	104¼
12	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	103½	103	103
4	Boston&Me 5s '67	97¾	95½	95½
10	Boston&Me 4½s JJ'61	37¾	37⅛	37⅛
1	Bkly City RR 5s '41	32½	32	32
19	Bklyn Edis 3½s'66	40½	40½	40½
3	Bklyn Man Tr 4½s'66	103¼	103⅛	103¼
1	Bklyn UnElSo'50	77	77	77
2	Bklyn U Gas 5s'45	107½	107½	107½
2	Bkly U Gas 5s'57B	69	69	69
1	Buf R&P 4½s'57	94½	94½	94½
4	Cal Pack 5s '40	102½	102½	102½
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s'55	104½	104½	104½
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
4	Can Nat Ry 4½s'46	116¾	116¾	116¾
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	114	114	114
2	Can Nor 4½s'46	114¾	114¾	114¾
5	Can Pac 5s '44	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝
1	Can Pac 4½s '46	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
3	Can Pac 4½s'60	103	103	103
1	Can Pac 4s perp	96⅜	96	96
2	Can Gn 1st 5s '45	90	90	90
3	Cen Ill 4½s 56 '51	50	50	50
1	Cen NY Pow 3¼s'62	103	103	103
2	Cen Pac 5s '60	63½	62½	62½
2	C&Ohio cn 5s '39	105½	105½	105½
1	C&O 4½s '92	118½	118½	118½
13	C&O 3½s '96D	93	92½	92½
1	Chi & Alton 3s '49	93¾	93¼	93¼
1	CB&Q 4½s '77	97⅛	21½	21½
1	Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	97	97	97
24	Chic Gt West 4s '59	14	14	14
29	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	17½	17	17⅜
150	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	12	11¾	12
1	CM&SP 4½s '89C	4¾	4½	4½
1	CM&SP 4½s '89E	31	31	31
6	CM&St gen 4s '89	30	29½	29½
14	Chi&NW gen 5s '37	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
35	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	17¼	17¼	17¾
6	Chi & NW 4s '87	6¼	5½	6
1	Chi & N W 4s '87 st	16	15½	15½
6	CRI & P 4½s '52 A	16½	16½	16½
2	CRI&P41½s '52A ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
7	CRI & P rfg 4s '34	7½	7½	7½
8	CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
3	Ch Un Sta 4s'63D	108¼	108¼	108¼
5	Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	105¾	105¾	105¾
10	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	104½	104½	104½
1	Cinn Gas & El 3½s'66	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	Cin Un Term 5s '57 C	108½	108¼	108¼
21	CCC&StL 4½s '77	59¾	58¾	58¾
136	CCC&StL gen 4s '93	84⅝	84⅜	84⅝

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Clev El Iron 4½s '50	106	106	106
2	Clev & Pitts 4½s '77	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
9	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	91¾	90	90
4	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	90	85	85
5	ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	90	89	89
4	Col F&I 5s '70	81¾	81¾	81¾
5	Col & So 4½s '80	93¾	93¼	93¼
2	Colombia G 5s '52 Ap	96	95½	95½
17	Colombia G 5s '52 May	95¼	95	95
9	Colombia G 5s 1961	93	92¾	93
6	Col Ry P&L 4s '65	107½	107⅜	107⅜
20	Coml Cred 2¾s '42	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
28	Con Edis 3½s '46	105	105	105
9	Con Edis 3½s '56	102¾	102½	102½
6	Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107	107	107
10	Con Oil 3½s '51	98½	98	98½
12	Consum Pow 3½s '70	102¾	102½	102½
1	Crane Co 3¾s '51	101½	101½	101½
6	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	41½	40¾	41
8	Cuba RR 7½s '46	53¼	52	52½
26	Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	50	49½	49½
1	DG&E 5s '51	108½	108¼	108¼
9	D&RG 4s '36	12½	12	13½
2	Det Ed 4s '65	110¼	110¼	110¼
1	Dow Chem 3s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Duluth SSe&A 5s '37	22¾	22¾	22¾
10	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107½	107½	107½
10	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
37	Erie rfg 5s '67	18¼	17⅝	17⅝
40	Erie rfg 5s '75	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝
9	Erie 1st 4s '96	50	50	50
22	Erie gen lien 4s '96	20	20	20
10	Erie cv 4s '53 A	23¾	22¾	22¾
1	Erie cv 4s '53 B	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝
1	Erie&Jer 5s '55	60½	60½	60½
3	Fla E Cst 5s'74 ct	83	83	83
3	Fla E Cst 5s'74	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
6	Gen Mot Accpt 3s'46	103½	103½	103½
6	Gen Mot Accpt 3¼s'51	102¼	102¼	102¼
4	Goodrich 4½s'56	30¾	30¾	30¾
5	Goodrich 6s'45	98	97⅞	97⅞
2	Goodyr T&R 5s'57	96½	95	95
7	Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	105	104⅝	105
2	Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	97½	96	96
14	Gt Nor 4s'46 G	82	82	82
9	Gt Nor 4s'48 H	98¾	98¾	98¾
3	Gt Nor 3¾s'67	89¾	89	89
1	G Bay & W deb B	75½	75	75
3	Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	9	9	9
2	Gulf St Util 4½s'46	88	88	88
4	Hous Oil Tex 5½s'40	102¾	102¾	102¾
5	Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	24¾	24½	24½
34	Hud&Man inc 5s'57	54	53½	53½
5	Ill Cen 4s'52	20	20	20
13	Ill Cen 4s'55	43	42½	42½
4	Ill Cen 4¾s'66	45¼	42	42
3	Ill Cen 5s'55	32	31¾	31¾
3	IC&CStL&NO 5s'63 A	39	39	39
76	Ill Steel 4½s'40	36	36	36
5	Ind Un Ry 3½s'86	107¾	107¾	107¾
9	Inland Stl 3¾s'61	100½	100½	100½
1	Interb R Tr 7s '32	105⅛	105⅛	105½
7	Interb R Tr 7s32ct	54½	54¼	54½
1	Interb R Tr 6s '33	53½	53½	53½
26	Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	19	19	19
2	Interb RTr 5s '66 ct	51¼	51	51¼
7	Interlake Iron 4s '47	78¾	78	78
5	Int Cit Nor aj 6s '52	69	69	69
8	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	4½	4½	4½
10	Int Hydro El 6s '44	18¾	18¼	18¾
3	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	66½	66	66
1	Int Paper 6s' 55	42	42	42
5	Int Rys C Am 5s '72	80½	80½	80½
22	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	89¾	89¼	89¼
3	Int T&T 4½s '52	87	87	87
17	Int T&T 5s '55	57	57	57
3	Jones&Laug St4¼s '61	61	60	60
1	KCPS&M 4s '36	95¾	95½	95½
3	K C South 5s '50	27	27	27
3	K C Term 4s '60	60½	60¼	60¼
10	Kans G & E 4½s '80	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	Keith B F 6s '46	105	105	105
11	Kings Co Elev 4s '49	83	83	83½
7	Koppers cv 4s '61	76½	76¼	76¼
5	Kresge Found 4s '45	102	101¾	101¾
1	Lac Gas 6s '42A	99	99	99
1	Lac Gas 5½s '53	53	53	53
9	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	58	58	58
7	L S & M S 3½s gn '97	97	96¾	96
1	Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	97	97	97
2	Leh Val Coal 6s '28	57½	57½	57½
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '64	35	35	35
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '64	35	35	35
1	Leh Val NY4½s'40	46½	46½	46½
12	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	34¼	34¼	34½
17	Leh Val 4½s 2003	25½	25¼	25½
5	Leh Val 4s 2003	24	23	23
5	Liggett&Co 5s '51	123	123	123
5	Liquid Carb 4s '47	105½	105½	105½
3	Lorillard Co 5s '51	120½	120	120½
5	Louis & Ark 5s '69	62	62	62
5	Louis & N un 4s '40	102¼	102¼	102¼
4	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	77½	77½	77½
4	Maine Cen 4½s '60	52½	52	52
24	Manhat Ry 4s '90	82¾	82¾	82¾
5	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	27½	27	27
4	McKes & Rob 5½s '50	98¾	98½	98½
9	Mil El Ry & L 5s '71 B	101¼	101¼	101¼
14	Mil El Ry & L 5s '71	101¼	100¾	100¾
3	Mil Spar & NW 4s '47	17¾	17¾	17¾
2	MSP & SS Mar 5½s'49	32¾	32¾	32¾
7	MSP & SS Mar 5½s'78	66¼	66	66
1	MSP & SS M gen 5s '38	12¼	12¼	12¼
1	MSP & SS M cn 4s '38	10¾	10	10
11	M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	39	37½	38

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	M-K-T 4½s '79	35	35	35
5	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	34½	34½	34½
4	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	31½	31½	31½
2	Mo Pac 5½s '49	5⅝	5	5
2	Mo Pac 5s '49 A ct	12	12	12
7	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19	19	19
2	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	20½	20	20
2	Mo Pac 5s '80 H	20½	20½	20½
1	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	20½	20½	20½
25	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	18¾	18¾	18¾
1	Mob & O 4½s '77	6¾	6¾	6¾
10	Mon WPa P 5½s'60	12	12	12
1	Mont Pow 3½s'66	103½	103½	103½
2	Mont Pow 5s '43	91	90½	90½
1	Montreal Tr 5s '41	100	100	100
5	Mor&Essex 3½s2000	59	59	59
18	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	100¾	100½	100½
4	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	103½	103½	103½
1	Nat Steel 4s '65	106½	106½	106½
10	NJ Pow & L 4½s '80	107½	107½	106½
5	N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	93½	93½	93½
1	N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	93¾	93¾	93¾
5	N Orl Term 4s '53	55	55	55
5	N O rfg 5s 2013	63½	63¾	63¾
14	NYC 4½s 2013 A	57½	57½	57½
8	NYC cn 4s '98	71	71	71
20	NYC 3¾s '46	84½	84½	84½
25	NYC 3¼s '52	78½	78¾	78¾
3	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	87	86¾	86¾
15	NYC&HR 3½s '97	88¾	87¾	88¾
2	NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98	79	78½	78½
4	NY Chi & StL 6s '38	98	97½	97½
5	NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	56	56	56
12	NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	51	51	51
5	NY Conn 4½s '53	44	44	44
5	NY Dock Co 4s '51	104¼	104	104
19	NY Edis 3½s '65	48	48	48
2	NY Edis 3¼s '66	103½	103½	103¼
6	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	103½	103½	103½
4	NYNH&H 4½s '67	21	20¾	21
10	NYNH&H 4s '56	21½	20¾	21½
2	NY O&W rfg 4s '92	19¾	19½	19½
1	NY O&W gen 4s '55	9	9	9
1	NY Steam 5s '56	7	7	7
1	NY Steam 5s '51	105½	105½	105½
2	NY St&W rfg 5s '37	106¼	106¼	106¼
5	NY Tel 4½s '39	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
7	NY Tel 3¼s '67	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛
10	Niagara Sh 5½s '50	105½	105½	105½
5	Norfolk&Sou 5s '41	95¼	95	95
25	Norf Sou 5s '61A	53	53	53
2	Norf & W 4s '96	12	11⅞	11⅞
5	Nor Am Co 5s '61	119	119	119
1	Nor Am Ed 5½s '43	101¼	101½	101½
2	Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	101¾	101	101¾
27	Nor Pac 6s 2047	100¾	100½	100¾
15	Nor Pac 4s '97	74½	73½	74¼
9	Nor Pac 3s 2047	86	84½	84¾
16	Ohio Ed 4s '65	55¼	55	55
1	Ohio Ed 4s '87	101¾	101	101
1	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	100¾	100¾	100¾
8	Okla G&E 3¾s '66	96	96	96
2	Or-WashRR&N 4s '81	101	101	101
1	Pacif Cst 1st 5s '46	48	48	48
4	Pac G&El 3½s '66	101¾	101½	101½
2	Pac G&E 4s '61	105½	105½	105½
3	Pac Gas&El 4s '64	108	108	108
1	Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	103	103	103
1	Para Biway 3s '55 ct	80	80	80
2	Para Pict 8s '55	95½	95½	95½
1	Para Pict 3¼s '47	72¾	72¾	72¾
4	Penn Dix 6s'41 A	78¾	78	78
7	Pen Ohio Edis 4½s'77	100½	100	100½
30	Pen P&Lt 4½s'81	99½	99½	99½
1	Pen Co 4½s'52 E	103	103	103
1	Pen Co 4s'63	98¾	98½	98½
1	Pen RR gen 5s'68	107	107	107
36	Pen RR gen 4½s'65	100¾	100¼	100¼
5	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	86	85	85
1	Pen RR gen 4½s'81	97	96¾	96¾
3	Pen RR 4½s'84 E	97	97	97
8	Pen RR 4s'48	100	100	100
10	Pen RR 3¾s'70	101¾	91¼	91½
22	Pen RR 3½s'52	81	81	81
5	Peo Gas&C Chi 6s'43	116½	116½	116½
2	Peoria & E Inc 4s'90	110½	110½	110½
2	Pere Marq 4½s'80	102	102	102
3	Pere Marq 4s'56	67	67	67
26	Philips Dodge 3½s'52	104	103½	104
5	Phil Bal & W 4½s'58	114¾	114¾	114¾
15	Phila Co 5s'67	107	107	107
19	Phil Elec 3½s'67	107	107	91¼
11	Phil Read C&I 6s'49	105¾	105¾	105¾
20	Philipsgine Ry 4s'37	4¾	4¾	4¾
1	PCC & St L 4½s '77	22¼	21½	21½
1	Portl Gen El 5s'50	100	100	100
12	Portl Gen E 4½s'60	103¾	103¾	103¾
7	Postal Tel&C 5s'53	52¾	52	52
3	Ready 4½s'97 A	15¾	15½	15½
21	Rem Rand 4½s'56	92½	92	92
13	Republic Steel 5½s'54	107½	107½	107
8	Republic Steel 4½s'61	81	80	81
42	Republic Steel 4½s'56	100	100	100
4	Revere Cop&B 4½s'50	100	100	100
2	Richfield Oil 4s '52	93½	93½	93½
12	Roch Gas&E 5s '62 E	109½	109½	109½
12	StLIM&S4s&R5½G'33	57½	57½	57½
1	StLIM&Sand&SF'33ct	56½	56½	56½
10	St L S 4½s '78	11	11	11
3	St L SW 5s '52	20	20	20
23	StPM&M Pac 4s '40	102½	102½	102½
4	San Diego G&E 4s'65	109¾	109¾	109¾
15	Schulco 6½s'46 st	33	20¼	20¼
10	Seab A L cn 6s '45	8¾	8¼	8¾
11	Shell Un 3½s '51	99¾	99¾	99¾

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
13	Simmons 4s '52	86	85⅝	86
4	Skelly Oil 4s '51	99	98¼	98½
6	Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
4	So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	103½	103½	103½
1	So Cal Pow 6s'47	99¾	99¼	95¼
4	So Nat Gas 4½s'51	97	97	97
19	So Pac 4½s'81	51¼	50½	51
5	So Pac rfg 4s '55	51½	51	51
24	So Pac 3¾s '46	75½	75½	75½
24	Pac 4½s Ore'77	67½	67½	67½
25	So Ry 6½s '56	65	63¼	63¼
9	So Ry Gen 6s '56	52	50	50
1	So Ry gn '94	49	47	47
21	So Ry gen 4s '56	72¾	72¾	72¾
5	So Ry M & Ala 4s '58	38	37½	38
33	Stand Oil Ind 4s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
5	Swift & Co 3¼s'50	101	100¾	101
7	TRR A St L 5s '44	106¾	106¾	106¾
31	Tex Corp 3½s'51	111	111	111
1	Third Ave 4s '60	31½	31½	104¾
4	Tide Wat Assoc3½s'52	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
9	Un El Mo 3¾s '62	106	105½	106
2	Union Oil Cal 3½s'52	107¾	107¾	107¾
19	Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	113¾	113¾	113¾
1	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	109¾	109½	109¾
10	Un Pac 3½s '70	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
10	Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s'52	92	93	93
12	Un Drug 5s '53	75	75	75
15	U S Rubb 5s '47	79	78¾	78¾
1	Utah Lt&Trac 5s'44	105	105	105
8	Utah P&L 5s '44	80½	80½	80½
2	Util P&L 5½s'47	83½	83½	83½
1	Util P&L 5s '59	50	50	50
2	Va Ir C&C 5s '49	42	42	42
9	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	102½	102½	102½
7	Wabash rfg 5½s'75	11	11	11
9	Wabash 2d 5s '39	54¼	54¼	54¼
5	Warren Bros 6s '41	26¼	26¼	26¼
5	Westch Lt 3½s '67	41½	41	41
1	West Md 4s '52	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1	WNY&Pa gen 4s'43	86	86	86
1	Wst Pac 1st 5s '46	108½	108½	108½
5	West Pac 5s '46 ad	20	18½	18½
5	Western Un 5s '60	18½	18½	18½
2	West Shore 4s 2361	66	65¾	65¾
5	Wil Stl 4½s '66 A	71½	70½	70½
1	Wilkes&B 5½s'43	92½	92½	92½
5	Wilm&Phila 5s '38	6	6	6
101	Wilson & Co 4s '55	11-32	101	11-32
5	Wis Cen 4s '49	99½	99¾	99¾
5	Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	14½	14	14
10	Youngst S&T 4s '61	7	67¾	67¾
		100¼	100	100¼

Foreign Bonds

7	Akershus 5s '63	101	100¾	101
1	Argentine 4½s '72 Feb	86¼	86¼	86¼
1	Argentine 4½s '71	94¾	94¾	94¾
2	Australia 5s '55	105¾	105¾	105¾
2	Australia 5s '57	105¾	105¾	105¾
7	Australia 4½s '56	103¾	103¾	103¾
7	Belgium 5½s '49	107½	107½	100¾
8	Berl City El 6½s '59	21	20¾	21
10	Berl City El 6s '55	21	21	21
3	Brazil 8s '41	22	22	22
1	Brazil 6½s '26-57	18¾	18¾	18¾
7	Brazil 6½s '27-57	19½	19½	19½
8	Brasil C 6½s '57	19	19	19
5	Brisbane 6s '50	102	102	102
1	Buenos A 4½s 4s'56 '77	67	67	67
6	Canada 5½s '52	113½	113	113
5	Canada 3½s '61	109½	109½	109½
1	Canada 3s '67	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Chile Mt Bk 6½s '61	96½	96½	96½
1	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	16	15¾	15¾
5	Chile 7s '42	15½	15½	15½
10	Chile 6s '60	18¼	18¼	18¼
4	Chile 6s '61 Jan	18¾	18¼	18¼
4	Chile 6s '61 Feb	18¼	18¼	18¼
2	Chile 6s '61 Sept	18¼	18¼	18¼
1	Chile 6s '62	18¼	18	18¼
6	Chile 6s '63	18½	18	18
2	Copenhag 5s '52	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Copenhag 4½s '53	97¾	97¾	97¾
4	Cordoba City 4½s'57 st	62	62	62
2	Costa Rica 7s '51	88½	88½	88½
53	Cuba 5½s '45	20¾	20¾	20½
7	Denmark 4½s '62	74½	74½	74½
5	Dom Rep 5½s '61 ext	101¾	101½	101¾
2	Dom Rep 5½s '69 ext	60½	60½	60½
1	Dom Rep 5½s '58-'60	60	60	60
10	Fiat 7s '46	60½	60½	60½
1	GerCAg Bk 6s '38 Apr	95½	95¼	95½
1	GerCAgLoan6½s '58	25	25	25
10	GerGov 5½s '65	27	26¾	27
2	Heidelbg 7½s '50	33	32¾	33
6	Italy 7s 1951	17¾	17½	17¾
1	Japan 6½s '54	79	80¼	80¼
1	Japan 5½s '65	77	77	78½
1	Kreuger&Toll5½s'52	59¾	59¾	59¾
12	Norway 6s '44	31¾	31¾	31¾
10	Norway 4½s '56	106½	106½	106½
7	Norway 4½s '65	105½	105½	105½
2	Norway 4s '63	103½	103	103
2	Panama 5½s '53	102¾	102¾	102¾
13	Par-Orl RR 5½s '68	103½	103½	103½
1	Peru 7s '59	91½	91½	91½
4	Peru 1st 6s'60	11½	11½	11½
23	Rheinelbe 7s'46	10¼	10¼	10¼
1	Rhine Westph 7s'50	29	29	29

Sonja Henie Holds the Keys Unlocking New York's Heart

Thousands Acclaim Her as World Queen of Silver Blades

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 — Sonja Henie today holds the keys that unlock New York's heart. She took them last night at the first presentation of her ice review at Madison Square Garden, when 19,000 persons, representative of society, business, finance, the sports and practically every walk of life in this city of 7,000,000 acclaimed her as the most brilliant performer on the silver blades the world has known.

It was a new Sonja that came to the Garden. In contrast to the timid, bashful girl she was on her arrival in the United States, she now exemplified confidence, art, and showmanship. To top it all, the technique of scenic experts furnished a glamour of light that gave striking theatrical effect to the perfect performance of the brilliant young woman and her supporting cast of 80.

Miss Henie skated in six scenes, and it was her show from first to last. Among the sketches was the well-known "Babes In Toyland," presenting her in a cellophane box as the animated doll in Victor Herbert's "Fantasy of Childhood," in a company of toy animals, wooden soldiers, Little Bo Peep, Red Riding Hood, penquins, teddy bears and the dolls of all nations. It constituted a moving pageant of beauty, color and animation, and Miss Henie performed with elfin grace, appearing in her costume of pink and baby blue the embodiment of childish delight.

Other striking numbers were her interpretation of Liszt's "Liebestraum," a Viennese waltz and a Russian and Norwegian folk dance—and each time she skated, there were demands for encores so insistent they could not be denied.

Throughout the performance, Miss Henie did many of the steps, jumps and spins that won for her the Olympic championship. There, however, she was skating for different reasons than now. She is now out to please the public, and this she did last night.

Her entrance to the big Madison Square Garden rink was spectacular. Seated on a golden sled, she shot down to the rink over a slide, with colored lights sparkling on the snow banks on either side and all around the rink. Her first number was her Norwegian dance, which she did in a blaze of spotlights.

A patriotic touch was given to the performance when it was announced that Miss Henie wished to salute the United States as her adopted country, which she did in a most graceful manner.

The opening performance was given as a benefit to Children's Village which will receive not only a generous percentage of the box office ingo, but of receipts from supper parties in the Sert Room of the Waldorf-Astoria after the performance.

The show will continue through this week with a packed Garden assured. The place was entirely sold out last night, and ticket speculators offered the box office as much as $15 each for seats, but went away empty handed.

Miss Sonja Henie
Whose Brilliant Performance in Madison Square Garden Thrilled New York

Mine Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

would be financed from the Social Security fund reserves.

In other words, at a time when the President and business leaders are searching for common ground in the recovery drive in the direction of more orthodox Federal financing, Mr. Lewis uses his United Mine Workers convention to launch a demand for more rather than less inflation, and to drive an ultimatum against wage reductions.

The stage on which these political positions were taken is that of a powerful union, unshaken by depression and planning new drives for the advancement of Labor's causes. How true the picture is no one here can say. Mr. Lewis himself yesterday preceded the opening of the convention with a frank admission that the "new recession" had retarded labor organization.

But he predicted that this will prove to have been merely a useful opportunity for consolidation, and that when the economic tide turns once more "the experience in this depression will cause unorganized workers to enroll in untold thousands in the great industrial unions with which we are associated."

Fat Balance

Today he presents a picture of his key union as being in a stronger position than ever before. A brief chapter in the official report to the convention records that the United Mine Workers have a balance on hand of $2,534,668 after spending during the year approximately $550,000 on a new headquarters building here in Washington and making political contributions believed to be at least $350,000. This reported balance exceeds the balance for the previous year by $236,649.

Both reports and Mr. Lewis' remarks claim major advances in political influence for the political agencies of the C. I. O., largely supported by United Mine Workers funds. Standing before more than 2,000 delegates to the convention, Mr. Lewis cited their union's financial position, its expensive new headquarters, the re-election of Mayor La Guardia in New York, the re-election of President Roosevelt, and successes in many minor elections as evidence of the advancing vigor of the Labor movement.

The place of the convention reflects the increasing antagonism of conservative groups to the Lewis brand of unionism. Whereas the last U. M. W. convention was held in handsome Constitution Hall, property of the Daughters of the American Revolution, this convention is being held in the auditorium of a theater which has fallen on less prosperous days. The D. A. R. refused to let a C. I. O. union use its hall, so other emergency arrangements had to be made at the last moment.

But while the D. A. R. refused to rent its hall to the union, Bishop James Freeman, head of the local diocese of the Episcopal Church, delivered the invocation which opened the convention.

John T. Jones, president of the Maryland Industrial Union Council, then made a brief introductory speech in which he referred satirically to prominent A. F. of L. leaders, declaring that William Green, president of the rival organization, "sold out the union of his youth," and then introduced Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Lewis told the delegates that manufacturers are saying today that the price structure is too high and that if they are forced to reduce prices they expect to make it possible by reducing wages and hours.

"Let me say," he went on, "that the volume of production has spiraled downward more rapidly and to lower levels than was the case in the depression which began in 1929. All we need now in this country to encompass and insure a complete and devastating economic, social and political debacle is to reduce prices of commodities and the wage structure of the country."

"I don't know how they think that a worker who works two days a week for a nominal wage can be expected to meet the fixed charges of his life by further reducing his wages. I would like to see some of the economists and employers who live in populance explain how this can be done.

"They say that this plan will create more buying power, increase production and result in great consumption, but our answer to them is that it never has and it never will."

He said this deflationary policy had been tried under the Hoover Administration.

"There is no need to tell the coal miners about this kind of policy," he continued. "They know how their wages were reduced again and again and prices of coal were cut, but that all this didn't result in the consumption of another trainload of coal.

The convention came to its feet and cheered as Mr. Lewis shouted that "in coal, in steel, in automobiles, in glass and other industries labor will resist wage reductions as a solution of the present economic crisis.

"Labor has bought its knowledge on this subject in the long years of trial and sacrifice during which it paid a great price. It does not look forward to another experience of the same caliber.

"I hope that those charged with the responsibility of leadership in industry, finance and statecraft will not be lured to follow this economic will-o-the-wisp—price slashing and wage cutting. If they do the responsibility will be on them, and when the suffering of the people becomes acute, they cannot escape that responsibility."

A. F. of L.

(Continued from Page 1)

Garment Workers Union, in which he blamed other C. I. O. leaders for the collapse of the Washington peace negotiations last month, Mr. Green said:

"I still hope that since Dubinsky and others have taken a position in favor of peace, that ultimately those who stood in the way must yield. The council will keep all those facts in mind in dealing with that situation."

No time was set at the brief preliminary meeting yesterday for consideration of the C. I. O. situation. The possibility of peace may figure today, however, in a session which will hear an appeal from the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor against Mr. Green's edict that all C. I. O. affiliates be ousted from the state group.

Mr. Green said he expected the Pennsylvania Federation's delegates, headed by President John Philips, to maintain that a C. I. O. purge would be inadvisable at present in view of prospects for a truce between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O.

His own view, Mr. Green said, was that the Pennsylvania Federation has "overdrawn the picture." He said there were "a large number of our bona fide locals refusing to have anything to do with the Pennsylvania Federation as it is now constituted."

C. I. O. affiliates have been purged from the other state Federations and reorganizations now are under way in Colorado and West Virginia, where John L. Lewis' mine workers are active.

The council also will consider settlement of a jurisdictional dispute between the cleaners and dyers and the laundry workers' unions.

American Citizen Again

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 25 (AP)—A private act of Congress gave American citizenship today to James Lincoln Hartley, who became an alien when his father emigrated and became a naturalized Canadian. Mr. Hartley's attorney said it was the second such naturalization on record, the first being that of the daughter of Gen. U. S. Grant, who married an alien.

New York Official Denies Censorship Of Theater Coming

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—Outlawing of burlesque on Broadway indicates no intention on the part of New York City officials to exercise censorship over the theater, according to Paul Moss, License Commissioner, under whose orders the offensive productions were closed last year.

"A license commissioner does not go out and censor theaters," he declared. "He only has to listen to public opinion, and if any group of theaters continues to produce shows that evoke protests from the public, he is justified in taking action. The public is entitled to that protection."

Further shattering of limitations surrounding the screen were predicted by Robert Edmond Jones, theatrical designer, who assured members of the conference that "third dimensional" pictures were the next step for films and that eventually "touch" and "small" might be added to the illusions of sight and sound to make motion pictures more realistic.

"Experiments with perfume are already being undertaken to heighten romantic scenes," he said. "The scent is skillfully diffused among the audience."

Pasadena Traffic Need Shown by Plane Survey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—Enthusiastic over the help of airplane observation in solving traffic problems, Police Chief Charles H. Kelley here has announced plans to widen a strategic bridge as a result of his New Year's Day experiment of directing Tournament of Roses and Rose Bowl football traffic from a TWA airliner overhead.

The bridge to be widened is the Devil's Gate Dam roadway, the approaches of which formed bottlenecked delays in the moving of the holiday traffic in which more than 1,000,000 persons participated.

Independent Sea Union

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25 (AP)—A mass meeting of 250 seamen last night rejected an American Federation of Labor charter and voted to function independently hereafter.

Spokesmen heralded the action as the first step in the formation of an independent sailors' union of the Atlantic and Gulf, to join ultimately with the Independent Sailors' Union of the Pacific, affiliated with neither the A. F. of L. nor the C. I. O.

Leon I. Kappelman, attorney, said the meeting grew out of a visit that Patrick Ryan, of Washington headquarters of the A. F. of L., made here Jan. 21 to present a charter.

General Classified

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AGENTS or salesmen carrying short lines to sell the "Harvest Cards," beautifully illustrated scriptural texts, motto type; suitable every day; commission for salesmen; usual discounts dealers or agents. LOU LAVERTY, designer, producer, 710 Morse St., San Jose, Calif.

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WANTED, IDEAS—If you have an idea for a wooden toy, novelty, or gadget that you think would sell, send it to us; we will pay liberally for any such ideas that we use. WALPOLE WOODWORKERS
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Local Classified

United States and Canada

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PUBLIC NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled: The undersigned citizen of Massachusetts respectfully petitions for legislation to incorporate the Trustees of Horace Mann College. HARVEY F. KAZMIER, 15 Whistlestop Road, Newton.

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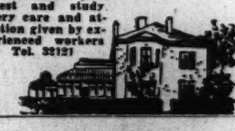

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Utility Bags

Long bags sized to hold a stalk of celery for refrigerator storage, and other odd-shaped bags of heavy oiled silk or cellophane with a slide fastener at the top, are ideas that have brought supply to a woman who makes them to sell.

These sturdy utility bags are inexpensive to make and are easily turned out. They have a multitude of uses; as, refrigerator storage bags and school lunch bags, also for travelers (being waterproof they make ideal carriers for one's comb, brush, wash cloth, and toothbrush), also to carry shoes in, thus protecting clothing in the suitcase.

These bags are made in several sizes; and because they can be sold cheaply, this woman is kept busy making them and is earning extra money in this way.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Brevities

Olin Miller in Atlanta Journal: Prices of foods have advanced so much in recent months that it's just about as easy to get out of the breakfast nook as it is to get into it.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Building-trades unions are cool to the theory that their members could make more money per year at a lower rate per day. A carpenter loves to sit around the house thinking about the high wages he is unemployed at.

Arkansas Gazette: In an Oslo newspaper list of Norway's greatest, Sonja Henie is rated five places above Leif Erikson, discoverer of North America. Leif's trouble was that he bogged down in the matter of public relations counsel.

Montreal Star: At last we've discovered the reason for the yellow lights in the traffic signals—it gives the Scotsman a chance to start his motor.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

The subject of books and their circulation is covered in today's cryptogram. The asterisks (*) denote proper names:

*ZYX *VUTS *RQPV'O NLKJQR JQKTHTV QO RUZOQGYTYO H OQFZQEQRHZP KHTUDYPYT UE PCY NLKJQR'O PTYZG UE PCULFCP. DUTY PCHZ PYZ DQJJQUZ BUJLDYO HTY JUHZYG QZ UZY VYHT.

An Acrostic

Today, we have an acrostic on the words "TUESDAY." Five-letter words are called for by the definitions given below:

T — — — Y
U — — — A
E — — — D
S — — — S
D — — — E
A — — — U
Y — — — T

1, late. 2, extreme. 3, with ears. 4, footwear. 5, male duck. 6, goodby (French). 7, a kind of boat.

Letter Changing

The recent 7-letter change, STAY to PART, brought 6 moves from 2 readers: Bedford, Ohio: stay, star, sear, seat, peat, pert, part. Detroit: stay, slay, slat, seat, peat, pert, part. For today, a Quincy, Mass., reader shares an opportunity to change TOYS to GAME in 6 moves.

Find the Number

If a number is multiplied by 3, and then diminished by 40, the result is 140. Find the number.

Fun With Antonyms

Tuesday brings 10 words and their antonyms to be paired off:

1	blind	obscure	
2	fanciful	accurate	
3	striking	fore	1
4	incorrect	barren	
5	famous	ultimate	
6	cringing	dull	
7	primal	vacant	
8	fruitful	insignificant	
9	full	domineering	
10	shrewd	practical	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

The Mender—

Monitor Camera Club From J. W. Funnell, Red Hill, Eng.

In Lighter Vein

Acquitted

An attorney on being called to account for having acted unprofessionally, in taking less than the usual fee from his client, pleaded that he had taken all the man had.

He was thereupon honorably acquitted.

Art Note

She: "We were at the art gallery this afternoon and Fred explained a modernistic picture to me."

He: "Did you learn anything from his explanation."

She: "Yes, I realized that things are not as bad as they can be painted."

Why He Was Not Promoted

He watched the clock.
He was always late.
He only half did things.
He didn't study up on his job.
He associated with his inferiors.
He did not strive for promotion.
He didn't have to—
He was the president of the company.

Not Afraid of Work

An Irish woman, parting with a servant, was asked with respect to her industry, whether she was what is termed "afraid of work."

"Oh, not at all," was the reply, "not at all! She'll frequently lie down and fall asleep by the very side of it!"

Somesense Rhymes

If a horse has a colt
And a cow has a heifer,
It occurs, with a jolt,
That a wind has a zephyr.

Tough

The patron tried to cut up his steak. After digging into it a dozen times with his knife and fork he summoned the waiter.

"Here," he growled, "take this steak back."

"I can't do that, sir," informed the waiter.

"Why not?" demanded the customer.

"You bent it!" was the reply.

Welcome Flashes of Silence

Sidney Smith, after Macaulay's return from the East, remarked to a friend who had been speaking to the distinguished conversationalist:

"Yes, he is certainly more agreeable since his return from India. His enemies might perhaps have said before (though I never did so) that he talked rather too much. But now he has occasional flashes of silence that make his conversation perfectly delightful."

Gratitude

A single thought of thankfulness to Heaven is the most perfect prayer. —Lessing.

Jest a Minute

"They Say He's a Police Dog in Disguise"

Lines About Leaders—114

By a Staff Artist

Edmund Cartwright

(1743-1823)

EDMUND CARTWRIGHT ranks among the important inventors.
He made of weaving a great industry by giving it the power loom.
He was born in the old family seat at Nottinghamshire, England.
He studied at Wakefield Grammar School, and later at Oxford.
He published a volume of verse which ran into several editions.
All the while he cherished the desire to enter the Navy.
But two of his brothers were already destined for that service.
"Your place is in holy orders," declared both his parents.
Consequently, Edmund Cartwright became a country clergyman.

* * *

WHEN he went to town the young man moved in the best society.
Once while in these circles the talk ran on new inventions.
A certain Arkwright had just built a machine for spinning.
Considerable quantities of cotton yarn were being produced.
There would no longer be enough hands to weave such an output.
Cartwright thought over the matter for a moment and said:
"The only remedy is to apply the power of machinery to weaving."
"Impossible, the process requires too many varied movements."
This remark of a well-to-do gentleman convinced everybody.
Machinery could evidently not take the place of hand weaving.

* * *

THIS discussion had made a strong impression on the pastor.
At home, he was absorbed in reflections upon the problem.
Now he would walk about his garden twisting and writhing.
He would fling his arms out this way and that in the air.
After many months he had finally worked out an idea.
He called in the village smith and the village carpenter.
He got them to make an apparatus according to his instructions.
Then, strangely enough, he took out a patent on the machine.

* * *

IN 1787, the first weaving factory was operating at Doncaster.
Ten looms stood there—heavy, clumsy, amazing power looms.
Beautiful oxen had furnished the power in the beginning.
Now the inventor had succeeded in setting up a steam engine.
Yet he found that his establishment did not prosper very well.
Meanwhile, his machine attracted the interest of manufacturers.
A firm suddenly bought 400 looms and set them to work.
Cartwright was rejoicing when a terrifying obstacle arose:
"No machinery! Down all machinery!" cried the workmen.
Then incendiary hands burned the factory to the ground.

* * *

THE private funds of the good parson were coming to an end.
Still, he went serenely on with his search for other ideas.
He evolved the first machine for combing wool and flax.
He devised one for making rope, another for breaking hemp.
The result seemed to be theft, law costs, bitter hostility.
These things drove the inventor back to the land, a pauper.
Out of £20,000 capital, nothing but heavy debt remained.
The loom had now become a gigantic success in commercial hands.
But his patent having expired, he could expect no royalties.
Finally, however, Parliament granted Cartwright a reward.
He purchased a little farm in Kent, saying to his friends:

"The thoughts that ascend not to heaven,
I will give them to the service of man."

* * *

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
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—And His Net

J. W. Funnell, Red Hill, Eng.

Aunt Polly Pig's Idea

A Story for Children

"Aunt Polly Pig," said Uncle Peter, "had been knitting all day, but every now and then she stopped knitting and tried to remember a thought that had come to her just before she got out of bed. That was the way it was with Polly Pig. She would have a pleasing idea before she got up, and then, after she was up, she would remember that it was pleasing, but it would take her some time to remember just what the pleasing idea was all about."

"I've thought of something that way myself before I got up," said Jennie, "and then I couldn't remember afterward just what it was. And then all at once I remembered it."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"I've Got It!" Said Aunt Polly

"That's how it is with Aunt Polly Pig," said Uncle Peter.

"What was she knitting, Uncle Peter?" asked Jimmie.

"She was starting a red sweater for Mr. Pig's next Christmas," said Uncle Peter. "She had given him a blue sweater this Christmas, and so the day after Christmas she started knitting him a red sweater for next Christmas."

"I shouldn't think it would take a whole year to knit a sweater," said Jimmie.

"It won't," said Uncle Peter. "But, you see, Aunt Polly has planned to give sweaters next Christmas. Just Christmas cards and sweaters. A sweater for Mr. Pig, and a sweater for Mrs. Pig, and a sweater for Percy Pig, and a sweater for baby Penelope Pig, and a sweater for Edward Elephant, and a sweater for Miss Peppermint, the schoolteacher, and a sweater for Uncle Arthur Pig, and a sweater for—"

"What was she trying to remember?" asked Jennie.

"Let me see. Let me see," said Uncle Peter. "Now what was Aunt Polly trying to remember?"

"You know perfectly well, Uncle Peter," said Jennie and Jimmie.

"When I say Aunt Polly knitted all day," said Uncle Peter, "of course I don't mean every minute all day. She had breakfast first, and she stopped for lunch. Percy Pig went off to school, stopping on the way at Edward Elephant's house for Edward Elephant. Mr. Pig went away to business, wearing the blue sweater Aunt Polly had given him for Christmas. Percy Pig and Edward Elephant talked about Aunt Polly on their way to school."

"'Aunt Polly, Edward,' said Percy, 'thought of something pleasant before she got up, and she can't remember what it was. What do you suppose it was?'

"'I'm sure I cannot guess, Percy,' said Edward, 'but when Aunt Polly thinks of something pleasant it is quite often something pleasant for us.'

"'That is true, Edward,' said Percy, 'So it will be a good idea, Percy,' said Edward,' to kind of hang around until she remembers what it was.'

"And that afternoon when Edward came back with Percy from school they took some toys and played together in the room where Aunt Polly sat knitting a red sweater."

"What was it? What was it?" asked Jennie and Jimmie.

"About half past four o'clock," said Uncle Peter, "Aunt Polly stopped knitting and uttered an exclamation."

"'I've got it!' exclaimed Aunt Polly, 'A frolic! A frolic! I must telephone Miss Peppermint.

"'Yes. Day after tomorrow there will be no school. I will put up a nice lunch in a basket. We will all take our skates—Percy, Edward, Miss Peppermint, and Aunt Polly. And we will all go together to Lilly-pad Pond and have a fine frolic on the ice.'"

Percy and Edward looked at each other and wagged their heads knowingly. "It's a good thing we waited around to hear about it," they exclaimed together.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Opportunity

Detroit

Into the office of a wholesale jobber in a Michigan town two high school boys came one night with intent to steal. Temptation had spoken loudly. Their families were poor. There were many mouths to feed. No money was left with which to buy the little luxuries dear to the heart of a boy anxious to keep up with his classmates.

"You can't get away with it!" The well-known saying proved true once more. The boys were caught. Taken to court, they faced disgrace and imprisonment.

Quietly, the jobber listened to the trial. When the inevitable verdict came, he rose. Earnestly, he pleaded for clemency for the young offenders. "Let the boys be freed," he begged, "Under the supervision of the Probation Officer let them continue their schooling, reporting to this officer once a month as to their progress."

Then, turning to the boys, the jobber offered them positions in his office during the summer vacation. Here they could earn funds to provide them with necessities, and eventually to repay the money taken.

Eight years have passed. The two boys, now grown to manhood, were graduated from high school with creditable records, and are working in the jobber's office as valued employees. Long since, has the debt of honor been discharged.

And as the wholesale jobber watches with pride the unfolding future of two young men, he may well experience in his own life the joy of work well done.

Quotation for Today

LIFE AFFORDS no higher pleasure than that of surmounting difficulties.—ANON.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Night Letter

Divide players into two or more teams and have them compete in trying to finish a 50-word night letter announcing some event (ridiculous or otherwise). Each person writes one word and then passes the paper on to the next player.

The first few words will go well for everyone; but after 30 or more, the guests may run out of words and may begin to get excited and confused, trying to reach the 50-word goal before their opponents. There must be exactly 50 words—and they must make sense—no stopping in the middle of a sentence!—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Daily Anecdote

An Idea Travels

Edward Grieg, the Norwegian composer, one day went fishing with his friend, Ernest Beyer, also a musician.

The fish were not very active, and after a time, a musical idea came to Grieg. He took a piece of paper from his pocket and wrote the air. Just then something happened to distract his attention, and a puff of wind blew the paper out of his hand.

Beyer noticed it and picked it up. Before putting it in his pocket he read the manuscript. Soon afterward Beyer whistled the air; and Grieg, turning round, exclaimed, "What was that?"

"Just a little idea that came to me," said Beyer with mock indifference.

"How strange," exclaimed Grieg. "The same idea came to me a few minutes ago."

True Charity

Restrain yourself as well in the disposal, as in the acquirement of riches.—Pursey.

Gifts

Give to thy lover aspiration, to thy friend endurance, and to thine enemy charity.—Elizabeth Gibson.

Justice

"Justice is the constant desire and effort to render to every man his due."—Justinian.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: New York City's public library is considered a significant barometer of the public's trend of thought. More than ten million volumes are loaned in one year.

An Acrostic: Tardy, ultra, eared, shoes, drake, adieu, yacht.

Letter Changing: Toys, tous, loos, loss, lass, lams, lame, game.

Find the Number: 60.

Fun With Antonyms: Blind—fore; fanciful—practical; striking—insignificant; incorrect—accurate; famous—obscure; cringing—domineering; primal—ultimate; fruitful—barren; full—vacant; shrewd—dull.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Just a Couple of Bosses*

By Le Pelley

I SAY, BUD, I HAVE NOT SEEN TUBBY ALL AFTERNOON — WHERE IS HE?
OH, HIS DAD PAID HIM 50 CENTS TO SHOVEL OFF THE FRONT WALK, SO HE HIRED HYMIE TO DO THE JOB FOR 30 CENTS...
THAT IS PRETTY GOOD FOR TUBBY..
MAYBE SO — BUT HYMIE ISN'T DOING ANY WORK EITHER —
NO?
NO — HE HIRED A FELLOW TO DO THE JOB FOR A DIME !!
?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Hm-m!*

By The Hagers

THE DRAKEVILLE DUCKS SEEMED TO ADMIRE THE TROPIC WOOGA BIRD'S ATTIRE.
BRIGHT MUFFLERS ONE SAW EVERY PLACE, WORN WITH THE WOOGA'S CARELESS GRACE.
AND RUBBER BOOTS HAD REPLACED SPATS. BUT STRANGER STILL, THE LADIES HATS
ONE READILY COULD APPREHEND SHOWED A DISTINCTLY WOOGA TREND.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

How Not to Win a War

TIT FOR TAT is more than that when Tat is the bombing of civilian centers in Barcelona and Tit is a reprisal on Seville. These two atrocities place Spain's strife on a level with Japan's inhumanity in China. They take it back almost to the cruel and senseless plane on which the Spanish war started.

Zooming over streets jewelled with emerald parks and pearly with fountains General Franco's Insurgent planes found military objectives in the peace-seeking non-combatants who had gathered to read or rest. Out of the shells they sowed in Barcelona's soil and in Barcelona hearts sprouted the hate that shook iron fruit on civilians in Seville.

Not only the rules but the shrewd tactics of warfare are exploded every time an air bomb shatters the frail edifice of a civilian's home. Armies long have had the good sense to treat prisoners well but to warn their own men that the enemy will treat them badly if he captures them. Airplanes have dropped propaganda of promised benefits on the enemy's cities. In Spain's war even a "battle of loudspeakers" has been waged, each side's radio transmitter carrying persuasion to the enemy's soldiers. A strategic necessity for convincing the enemy's population that it is being duped by its own government but would be helped by the opposing government has been recognized in theory and in deed.

True, the results of these methods are uncertain. But what of the method that proclaims to the people in the enemy's country that they really are called upon to fight against villains; that they can expect no mercy from an enemy that kills them in their beds or on their park benches; that every evil thing their own government has told them about the enemy is true, and indeed substantiates it by terrifying experience?

The answer is that this method seeks to break the civilian morale behind the enemy's government, to make the non-combatants press their government to come to any terms for peace, and so to win the war. If experience has proved the humane methods of propagandizing the enemy's people to be next to useless, it proves the unhuman methods of propagandizing them with murder to be worse than useless. It shows the non-combatant, not begging for mercy from any government, but turning with increased war will against the perpetrators of atrocities he can see with his own eyes.

So back from Barcelona went the answer of outraged civilians there—an answer roared by propellers and punctuated with those sinister exclamation points that strike horrified surprise the world around. Neither the Rebels nor the Loyalists are to be congratulated on their marksmanship. Each side has bombed its own case to smithereens in the eyes of the other's populace. Each has recruited public opinion at home and abroad for its enemy. That is one way to wage a war. Is it a way to win it?

Louisville's Gratitude

LOUISVILLE, Ky., reminded itself Monday of the happier side of its experiences during the Ohio Valley flood of 1937, not of the terrifying aspects of that fortnight of darkness—the exodus in boats from second-story windows, cold rides in refugee trains, nights in schools, churches, CCC camps, and warehouses, and meals at public feeding stations. On this anniversary of the water's height Louisville recalled the hospitality and openheartedness of friends and neighbors, and sought in a measure to repay it.

"Gratitude Day" was planned as an occasion of public rejoicing. Residents of cities and towns within 100 miles who had thrown open their homes to Louisville refugees were invited to the city for a day of relaxation, climaxed by a stage entertainment by radio talent from stations in fourteen cities which comprised the memorable "flood network" of a year ago.

What memories mention of the radio awakens! On January 24, Louisville's power plant failed, but flood workers depended upon radio direction in their vitally important work of rescue, and radio had to carry on. A single telephone circuit, partially submerged, carried microphone messages from a Louisville studio, operated on auxiliary amplifiers, and a Nashville station took over the signal. The voice of WHAS became known the nation over for nearly 200 continuous hours, because national and foreign networks dramatized the thrilling events in the stricken city.

Louisville voiced its gratitude, not only because its experience resulted in no fatalities and left no permanent scars, but because the emergency brought out something more than characteristic hospitality—for hundreds shared their all with strangers.

It is fitting that, in commemoration of their evacuation and flight, many of the erstwhile refugees invited their hosts of a year ago to visit them in their now restored homes. Requited hospitality is a pleasing gesture. Interpreted as an earnest of a desire to be of aid in time of need, it is a practice applicable in principle in similar situations the world over. It may not always be possible for victims of catastrophes to repay their benefactors in person, but they can always show their gratitude by extending a helping hand to others.

Sea Labor's Last Chance?

IS ORGANIZED labor pulling its full share on the merchant marine's oars? Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy of the United States Maritime Commission thinks not, and many aware of conditions outlined in his report to Congress will agree.

Apparently American lines are all set to build ships under the Commission's replacement plan as soon as they are sure sea labor is ready to do its part. The sailors' unions have not yet reached that point. First, because of the struggle for power among rival factions. Second, because some unions refuse to abide by working agreements. The first phase is being settled by ballot under the Wagner Act. And results show that workers are for the National Maritime Union by a big majority.

This fact bears directly on the second phase—labor's failure to live up to the law. The National Maritime Union represents perhaps the most radical wing of the C. I. O. It has condoned sit-down strikes, tie-ups in foreign as well as home ports, and breaches of ship's discipline. The workers' leaning toward the C. I. O. union is understandable in view of worthwhile gains in wages and living standards its aggressive bargaining has won for them. But what good are higher wages and better working conditions if American ships are driven off the seas and shipbuilding is delayed by the unions' refusal to co-operate with employers or with the Maritime Commission? Irresponsible leadership is costing workers many of these gains.

Union spokesmen have yet to offer a good reason for opposing the Commission's recommendation that a system similar to the Railway Mediation Service be set up for the shipping industry. The unions must show a reasonable willingness to do their part. Otherwise the Government may have to take over the ships, dissolve all union authority, and man them on a quasi-naval basis of recruitment and discipline.

Flooding the Professions

BACK in the days of the Stamp Tax, Edmund Burke pointed out to Parliament that in no other country perhaps in the world was the law so general a study as in the American Colonies. Since then, the interest in law on the part of American students taking graduate study has been matched, perhaps, only by the interest in medicine.

If university training had continued to be an academic luxury of the comparatively few, the so-called learned professions would not by now be running risks of reaching a saturation point, as many feel they are. But in the United States, college is now claimed perhaps more as right than as luxury; and graduate study in order that the candidate for a job may be on top when the cream is skimmed has become increasingly a necessity.

The result is a situation viewed with disquiet by responsible educators, who see their universities continuing to pour into the world men and women trained for work which may at any moment not exist.

Vocational counseling in the colleges has been one answer. But further to stem the tide that flows into the professional schools, President Conant of Harvard would raise the entrance hurdles into such schools. This he would do in two ways: (1), by sifting out and admitting only those applicants already having unusually high academic and personal records; (2), by making it financially possible to students of scant means and marked ability throughout the United States to attend college, and thus raise the academic standard of the entire undergraduate body. Examples of these two methods Dr. Conant, according to his annual report to the Board of Overseers, is establishing at Harvard in tightening up on admissions to the law school and in extending scholarships as fast as funds permit.

In an earlier day, only the students of outstanding ability made the effort to attend college, and of these a high percentage were logically of professional calibre. As college training in the United States became more generally sought, the opportunities to work one's way through enabled the outstanding student of scanty means to obtain these advantages alongside of the student less able but possessed of funds. In the recent lean business years, however, this balance has been upset, and the able student without funds is said to have found university and professional training increasingly difficult to gain.

Turning out more lawyers, doctors, teachers, and other specialists than these professions can reasonably assimilate might well be considered, according to modern views, less than responsible educational work. And while further education of some sort may rightly be counted the privilege of all the citizens of any democracy that upholds the ideal of free education, the learned professions might on their part claim their right to benefit by the surplus of applicants to the extent of raising their professional standards.

If paralleled by an honest attempt to offer higher education to the ablest students, as President Conant urges, even though they may have scant funds, the limitation of entrance into professional schools through imposition of higher academic standards is not out of line with the democratic tradition.

Up the Middle Class

Book News of the Day

GILBERT SELDES does some muscular prodding of the American middle class in YOUR MONEY AND YOUR LIFE (New York: Whittlesley House. $2.50). The middle class—27,000,000 families in America who get less than $15,000 a year—must shoulder aside the pat formulae of the radicals below and the financial rulers above. Neither group has the welfare of the middle class at heart, according to the Seldes thesis. The middle class must think for itself in spite of the "fright wigs" that let fall first the "gory lock" of Fascism and then that of Communism to scare off men from taking effective steps to remedy weaknesses in the national life. It must think for itself because "90 per cent of the thinking in America is against the interests of 90 per cent of the American people."

It is Seldes's conviction that the American middle class has been too much influenced by the thinking from the top. "What is good for finance capitalism is good for the people as a whole," is a slogan that has taken firm root with the middle class. Conversely the middle class has been unduly influenced by the subtle contention that "we are all to be dragged down to a lower level of comfort if we 'permit' those at the lower level to rise in their scale of living." This is the counsel of disaster. For the ultimate interests of the middle class in a consumer-economy lie with the low income groups because they are the buyers.

This does not mean that the middle class should identify itself with the proletariat. Rather should it undertake to dissolve the proletariat by raising the incomes of the lower groups as rapidly as possible. Over and over the liberal thinker has voiced this simple doctrine for the salvation of the middle class, and has been called a radical for his trouble. When the liberal denounces vigilantism, when he assails reactionary attacks on trade unions and when he indorses methods to redistribute income, he is not a "parlor pink" or a New Deal sheep. He is defending terms upon which the middle class and the nation generally can be preserved. Those terms are the downward extension of property to the masses in order both to bind the social soil around wavering American traditions and to support the top-heavy productive structure of the country.

While Seldes denounces rigid collectivization of production, he believes the majority of the people should be permitted some collective action when they want it. Like some of the founders of America, Seldes believes democracy is hardy enough to be permitted its own decisions—in short, that democracy may be permitted to be democracy.

None of Seldes's admonitions to the middle class is more important than the one calling upon this group to save itself by protecting its enemies. Suppress the rights of Fascists and Communists and the way is paved to the silencing of the major political party defeated in a national election. After that . . .

R. M. B.

"The Proof of the Pudding Is the Eating"

Holland Spreads Her Royal Wings

ONE of the chief curiosities of Europe's complex network of international transportation is the importance, in the air, of that tiny country, which we obdurately continue to call Holland despite its own efforts to popularize the name Netherlands. Holland was a notable pioneer in commercial flying and its K. L. M. (Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij) is now the unquestioned dean of the world's air companies, having been organized the year after the Armistice. Its central booking office in the Leidscheplein of Amsterdam is the oldest in the world and its chief airport, Schiphol, is definitely better equipped than any other on this air-minded planet.

One cannot fail to be impressed by the vision, courage and tenacity which have given to a Lilliputian country, largely wrested from the North Sea, a virtual air equality with the great powers which surround it.

Last summer, following a precedent established in earlier travels, I leaped into the air on Holland's wings at a place called on my ticket Weenen, and flew many hundreds of miles in central and northern Europe. Weenen, as you have guessed, is Vienna (all great cities submitting to several aliases in the world's language patchwork).

* * *

We Americans, who need seventeen hours to cross our own vast country by air, are always amazed at the compactness of Europe, amazed also that its so various countries, bristling ominously in the headlines of the American press, manage to live together at all, crowded as they are into one irregular container with many sharp angles. Weenen, the huge capital of a little country which is a perpetual source of worry to Europe's politicians, is scarcely an hour distant by the Blue Danube Air Express from "Boedapest," capital of a kingless monarchy and from Prague, capital of a Great Experiment. Amsterdam, central nest of Holland's mechanical birds, is within two hours of half a dozen great capitals, including Berlin, Paris and London.

Holland itself, though so small that its silver rocs fly over it in half an hour, is a vignette of rare loveliness which seems made to be gazed upon from above. More than any other part of the world I know, including Cuba's palm-saturated Oriente Province and the skerries of the Baltic, including also the grandeurs of the Alps, it lends itself to such inspection. It is an artificial country and looks it, so one can only conclude that the patterns devised by man benefit more by the perpendicular gaze than do the tumbled immensities of nature. The provinces of North and South Holland are like an intricate spider-web of great proportions, the silver-gray threads, which are canals, being woven upon a base of lush green polder land. The villages and toy towns caught in this web are quite unconvincing as communities of full-grown human beings.

* * *

They must certainly be clever illustrations from a children's picture book. Some, like Naarden, are many-legged agglomerations clutching their emerald mat of earth with all the tenacity of a star fish clinging to a clump of seaweed. Others, like Broek-in-Waterland, wander for miles along a gleaming canal, unwilling to leave its banks at all. The whole complicated labyrinth, conceived and executed by man, makes us proud of the human race. A soggy marsh has been remade to serve man's natural needs and yet the whole thing might have been designed by a genius in landscape effects solely to please gazers from the sky.

If the season is not too far advanced, brilliant colors illumine in startling patches this green and silver web. They are the colors of hyacinth, tulip, gladiolus and other blooms which furnish glamour, and in good times, wealth, to the Low Lands. From Holland these heartening colors are exported, often through the air, to most of the countries of Europe.

The wings of Holland, gliding from all points of the compass, lower their human burdens smoothly to the field of Schiphol and there, if the physical demands of appetite have been flouted by cravings for romance, one may secure a hearty meal. Seated on a sunlit terrace watching the royal air birds weave their endless tapestry, one may, in fact, enjoy a luncheon or dinner *unsurpassed in Europe*. The italics are mine and I stand by my pronouncement. Not the least of Holland's achievements for the benefit of those who come down to the earth in ships is the amazing cuisine of Schiphol.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

North . . South . . East . . West

Justice à la Carte

By Frank L. Perrin

TOGETHER with many others I have followed, day by day for some weeks, the progress of the trial of the so-called oil anti-trust suits in Madison, Wis. It is in the capital city of the Badger State that the Federal Court for the Western District holds its sessions. It has been presided over in years past by distinguished jurists, among them such men as Romanzo Bunn and A. L. Sanborn, to mention only two. These two, in days past, were looked upon by younger practitioners at the bar almost as men apart. Upon the bench they seemed to be surrounded and protected by a dignity more embracing than that provided by the assumption of mere judicial authority. There was little thought in those days that judges were the creatures of political parties, or that their preferment resulted from the ascendancy of one political hierarchy and downfall of another.

Yet despite the necessity of revising this altruistic viewpoint it is conceded that Judge Patrick T. Stone, who from the bench directed the course of the oil trust cases recently decided by a jury, brings to his high office that character and honesty, that learning and erudition which combine to equip him abundantly for the performance of his tasks. But there will be many who will insist that the wholesale verdict of conviction rendered by the jury was inspired by an abundance of factual evidence rather than by an application to those facts of a rule of reason dictated by a reasonable rule of law.

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There is no need to go afield or to become unduly zealous in attempting to condone or justify any act deliberately committed in violation of imposed or accepted criminal or moral codes. Lawlessness far too much abounds. But in considering the Wisconsin court's verdict in the light of circumstances and conditions existing at the time the offenses are alleged to have been committed, one follows through, while seeking the light, in the effort to find some reasonable justification. Officials of the oil companies charged with conspiracy are not criminals per se. And yet, assuming the fact to have been established by evidence adduced before the jury, they committed the technical offenses charged in the indictments against them.

It will be agreed that in time of war the officers and soldiers engaged in the conflict which involves every offense against civil and moral law are not held to account. They are, if victorious, acclaimed as heroes. Their names are written large on honor rolls or upon markers on a thousand hills and plains. They are held forever immune from censure or responsibility. So as we look back it is discovered that under the then prevailing code of the National Recovery Act there was in force a declaration of war against an economic depression. Prescribed restraints against forbidden trade and production processes were nullified by express or implied agreement. The effort was to clear up suspicion, fear, and threatened reprisal.

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Whatever the ultimate possibilities for good, or the potentialities, real or imagined, of the N. R. A., as it came to be known, it failed to stand the constitutional test applied to it by the courts, not at the behest of Big Business, but upon petition of men and organizations engaged in smaller undertakings who felt themselves aggrieved or damaged. The more liberal policies encouraged by the law during its brief existence seemed actually to encourage and condone just the acts for which the defendants in the oil cases are now required to answer in fines or prison terms.

As highly as we profess to regard the American jury as the exponent and personification of even-handed justice, it is difficult, nevertheless, to visualize a group of twelve Wisconsin farmers and tradespeople as epitomizing the wisdom of the law or the erudition of expounders and interpreters of the true intent of the law.

But Judge Stone, from the bench, could not direct a verdict, even if he had been convinced that the letter and the intent of the law were at variance. Plain facts are stubborn things. And yet none of us would for a moment charge the individual soldier with responsibility for acts committed in actual service, or agree to the indictment and punishment of a peace officer who used force in the performance of an act necessary in discharging his duty. The sheriff and police who made arrests under the power imposed by the national prohibition act can hardly be charged with malfeasance now that the law has been repealed.

The Wide Horizon

Now the International Press Pact

By J. E. Williams

BERLIN

THE recent visit of M. Pierre Commert, press chief at the Quai d'Orsay, to discuss the possibilities of better press relations between France and the Third Reich, and some further expulsions of foreign correspondents from Berlin have again brought into prominence the problem of different interpretations given in democratic and totalitarian states to the conception of freedom of the press.

One of the most common assumptions underlying National Socialism's attitude has long been that the international press is largely responsible for most of the misunderstandings in the world today and particularly for the alienation of this country from the western democracies. Such an attitude will probably be difficult of comprehension by most readers of this column, but that should not make them close their eyes to the fact that this has been a cardinal point in party propaganda since 1933, and is also the German starting point in its campaign for better press relations between the Reich and other countries.

Press agreements between democratic countries are comparatively simple matters since the contracting parties give more or less the same meaning to the term "freedom of the press," and while they realize that certain of their less responsible publications can only injure themselves by their untrustworthiness, nevertheless the authorities trust to the patient educating of public opinion to produce the right, if somewhat slow, effect. Tolerance and progressive knowledge are the basis of this liberal conception of the press as an organ for educating the "complete citizen," who is to be free to judge for himself.

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Understanding between democratic and totalitarian countries in this matter, however, appears impossible because of the unbridgeable gulf between their basic conceptions. To the National Socialist, democracy offers "a lack of ideas combined with a freedom of ideas," whereas his own creed is a full and definitely stated pattern of ideas for every department of life. The difference between press control under both systems—a difference between state regimentation and freedom—clearly reveals the contrast. Here, the press exists simply to serve the state interests as interpreted by a special political party ideology—an instrument upon which the state can play its own particular music. It is an essential organ of state propaganda which aims not so much at the elimination of effective criticism as at the conquest of the thinking faculties of the nation. Not, however, that effective criticism—as understood in democracies—has not been eliminated from the Third Reich. Criticism, it was declared recently, still exists here, but now it is the criticism by those above of those below, not vice versa. And for such a policy, concealment and half-representation play an important role. State interest apparently dictated that the German press was not permitted to report that the Third Reich had made representations at the Japanese Embassy regarding the Panay incident, on which were some German citizens.

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Despite this disparity in outlook, the Third Reich is seeking to establish with certain democratic countries the kind of agreement on press matters which it already has with Poland and Austria. This, it should be stated at once, does not indicate any approach by this country to freedom of the press as understood in democratic countries. It rather means an attempt to get these latter to enforce certain conditions which will reduce the criticism of the Third Reich, particularly of its leaders and policy, appearing in their own press or even more, in the publications of the German emigres domiciled within their borders. It applies particularly to Czechoslovakia and France. Negotiations between the former country and Germany on this point have gone on for a long time, but have hitherto been unsuccessful because Czechoslovakia has demanded reciprocal treatment through the termination of the activities of Czechoslovak emigres in the German press.

As regards France, it is difficult to see how French ideas of freedom of the press can be made to conform with German desires. The attacks upon Herr Hitler might be repulsed, since these are attacks upon the head of the Reich, but how other forms of criticism, especially of policy, could be crushed without a violation of French rules, is hard to imagine.

The German press has often contended that the ideal of all publications should be to present to their readers only such things as help to foster better understanding between the nations. Such a standpoint is certainly to be encouraged everywhere. But unfortunately it cannot be denied that it would be difficult to maintain that the German press itself keeps to this rule when issues arise which run contrary to National Socialist outlook or what are deemed state interests. French protests in Berlin some time ago regarding misrepresentations of France in the German press, which is government controlled, brought no correction.

The reasons given for the expulsion of at least two foreign correspondents during the past half year have also indicated that press understanding is interpreted by the Third Reich as meaning that "descriptive rather than critical information" should be the function of the journalist.